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Was the Nipsic Sunk?

Conflicting Rumors About the Samoan Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCITED.

A Newspaper Bulletin Announces That the Steamer Alameda Has Been Captured By the Germans—The State Department at Washington Has No Confirmation of the Report, and Do Not Believe It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—This city is in a wild state of excitement over the rumors of a confirmation of the news that the United States man-of-war Nipsic had been sunk in Samoan waters by the German man-of-war, as reported in the Breslau dispatch a few days ago. All manner of disturbing rumors are in circulation to the effect that the naval authorities at Mare Island had received news confirming the sinking of the Nipsic, which is intensified by the statement that the Germans had seized the American mail steamer Alameda, of the Oceanic company.

The statement was also made that the secretary of the navy had telegraphed an inquiry to the Union Iron works of this city as to how soon the steel cruiser Charleston could be placed in readiness for her guns. Based upon these rumors, and the further statement that the Southern Pacific company had received notice to be prepared to handle the Charleston's guns and naval stores, the newspapers put out bulletins declaring that the sinking of the American man-of-war had been confirmed by private advices.

Tremendous crowds surrounded the newspaper offices, and, in spite of the lack of definite confirmation of the news regarding the Nipsic, the news spread rapidly throughout the city that the rumor of the sinking of the American ship was true. Newspaper extras failed to definitely dispose of the question as to the fate of the American war ship, or whether Washington authorities were finally in receipt of confirmatory news. How thoroughly the excitement had taken hold of the masses was shown in the crowds of men and women about the bulletin boards, and the common sentiment expressed in case disaster had overtaken the American vessel.

The story respecting the steamship Alameda is shown to be untrue by the receipt of a cable from Sydney, noting her arrival there. The steamship Zealandia, which is due here next Saturday, will bring mail advices from Samoa up to March 1, and unless definite telegraphic advices are received from Auckland in the mean time will give the first authentic news from the island received since the 1st of February.

The California Demorcat, the leading German paper of this city, in an editorial article under the caption "The First Shot," says: "As an American citizen of German extraction we cannot but deeply deplore this unfortunate quarrel between the country of our choice and that of our birth. But whatever may come there remains but two roads to follow: Either we must rally around the starry flag and defend it with our lives and our fortunes, or we have to shake off American citizenship by emigrating from this country, and since we have come here to stay, we will stand and fall by our flag and our country right or wrong."

Naval Constructor Fernald says he has received no orders from the secretary of the navy about the Charleston, but has received a telegram from the chief of construction, asking when the vessel will be ready for trial. He replied, in five weeks, but if necessary, in two weeks. In the latter case her armament could be mounted in ten days additional. Regardless of expense she could be made ready for actual service in twenty-five days.

The report that the steamer City of Pueblo had been chartered by the government as a dispatch boat between Samoa and Auckland, is denied by her owners.

As evidence of the uneasy feeling now existing among the mercantile firms engaged in business with Samoa, it is learned that an order for a cargo of lumber destined for Samoa has been countermanded until matters are quieter on the islands.

The Alta argues that the Berlin conference, set down for the 13th inst., should be deferred until the arrival here on the 16th of the steamer Zealandia from Auckland, which may bring important news.

The Report Not Believed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the state department the fact that they have not been officially advised of the blowing up of the Nipsic is regarded as sufficient evidence that no such thing has happened. They have not telegraphed the acting consul for the reason that it is not to be supposed that he has neglected his duty and failed to inform his government of an event of such importance.

In answer to the suggestion that the Germans would control every avenue by which the news could reach the United States, it is said that they could not prevent this information from reaching England through some of the English vessels at Samoa, even supposing that the reported engagement had been followed by a declaration of war, which might have resulted in cutting off Consul Blacklock from the cable at Auckland.

Naval officers here without exception also discredit the story, although they admit that the Nipsic would have been overmatched by the Olga in a sea fight. They are rather inclined to accept the view taken by certain of the English papers that the publication in the German newspapers was thrown out as a feeler to learn how an attempt to chastise the Mataafa forces for the killing of the German seamen would be received in Germany and America.

Secretary Tracy has gone to New York, but Commodore Walker, who acts as secretary during the absence of the head of the department, was shown the latest San Francisco bulletin respecting the alleged blowing up of the United States steamer Nipsic. He had no hesitation in stamping it as an absurb fabrication, and he denies that any orders has been sent to San Francisco looking to the equipment of the new cruiser Charleston.

To show the utter improbability of the story, Commodore Walker says that telegraphic news reaching San Francisco from Samoa must cross from Auckland to Australia, thence across the Dutch East Indian islands to Asia, up through Europe to England, and across the Atlantic ocean to the eastern coast of the United States, where it is taken up by the land lines and transmitted to California. So, said the commodore, it is evident that such news could not possibly reach San Francisco before it is known in the east, as the navy department has an officer stationed at Auckland for the very purpose of forwarding information respecting Samoan events, and it is not to be supposed that he would overlook a matter like the sinking of the Nipsic.

Secretary Blaine was seen and said he had received no information whatever in regard to the reported sinking of the United States ship Nipsic.

An Interview With Secretary Tracy.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 11.—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the new secretary of the navy, is here at his home, No. 148 Montague street. He was seen by a reporter who asked him what he thought of the dispatch from San Francisco confirming the report that the United States man-of-war Nipsic had been sunk by the German vessel Olga. He said: "Why, the thing is preposterious. There is no reason why the people in San Francisco should have any better information about such affairs than ourselves."

Gen. Tracy expressed surprise when told that one of the Pacific mail steamers had been seized according to the dispatch. After a moment's reflection, however, he admitted that he himself had received a similar dispatch while in Washington.

"And still you disbelieve the story?" questioned the reporter.

"Yes; I do not believe it," he answered. "Had such a thing occurred all the world would have known it three days ago."

No News at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Capt. Ramsey, the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, has not received any official intelligence about the sinking of the Nipsic by the Olga, and until he does he will place no reliance on the reports in the German papers. It is hardly possible, the captain thinks, that a ship and crew could be blown into eternity away down in the South Pacific, and the American consul at Auckland not aware of that fact. It looks improbable, and even if the Nipsic had been blown up by a torpedo in a harbor surely some one would have been saved out of a crew of 300 men. The commandant related several instances where men-of-war had been shattered by torpedoes, and where more than half the crew were saved.

Capt. Miller thinks that many of the crew belonged to this part of the country, for every night some stranger come to his house asking for news about the Nipsic.

Coal For the Vessels in Samoan Waters.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—A cable dispatch has been sent to New Castle, Australia, by a firm in this city, to their agents, ordering the captain of their vessel that is now loading coal there for San Francisco, to call at Apia en route, in order to supply the United States fleet with fuel should the vessels require it. This vessel will be able, with ordinary weather, to reach Apia within twenty-five days after leaving New Castle, several days before the supply of fuel now on the way from Baltimore can possibly arrive.

Not Mentioned at the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is learned that the reported destruction of the Nipsic was not even mentioned at the cabinet meeting Saturday afternoon, which fact is an additional proof that none of the executive departments are in possession of information which would confirm the rumor.

Was It a Speculative Scheme?

NEW YORK, March 11.—A special to the Herald from San Francisco says: It is stated that the first Breslau cablegram, which originated the present Nipsic agitation, was sent from this city. The story goes that one of the passengers who came upon the Mariposa brought news of an important character commercially relative to the Samoan troubles to a local German mercantile house.

This house, for the purpose of influencing trade in a certain channel, cabled the story to its Breslau correspondent, with instructions to give it wide circulation. The present agitation was the result. The statement of the case received credence among down town merchants, when many conflicting reports were in circulation.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

A Private Letter From Captain Mullan, Commanding the Nipsic.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The following is a part of the last letter from Capt. Mullan of the United States steamship Nipsic, received by his brother in this city.

The letter is dated Apia, January 28, 1889:

"Here in Samoa we have war times and excitement. Germany has declared war against Mataafa and declared martial law here and in Samoa. I have protested against this martial law business and think it has had beneficial effects. They, in their proclamation, said in case citizens of Apia did not give in a list of their arms, ammunition, etc., they would be deported or imprisoned. I stated in writing to Capt Fritze, of the Adler, that in the whole jurisprudence of my country there is no such punishment.

"They had a proclamation printed January 23, and ready to publish on the cocoanut trees, etc., but my protest had the effect of stopping this. This proclamation spoke of offenses and penalties—death, deportation, shooting, hard labor, imprisonment, etc. They do not hold Apia, nor have they invaded Samoa; hence, under English and American law, cannot proclaim martial law. But they say German law is different. Things are all excitement here. They are at war with Mataafa, but all their proclamations are directed against foreigners. They carry on a high game here, and our government has but one vessel, while they have three good ships.

"I hear by way of Auckland that we will have more ships here. God only knows how this affair will end. The Samoans do not want Germany to annex their island, but have long ago asked England and the United States to take them. Their old king, Malietoa, was deported a year ago, first to Germany, then to the coast of Africa and then to Marshall island, to the north of Samoa, where he is now. I am kept busy from morning till night, and have been since the 7th of December, when the Adams left for California. My mail by this steamer will be the heaviest I have yet had, and my several reports to the secretary are quite lengthy, full and giving every item that has occurred.

"The little paper published here, the Samoan Times, has been suppressed by the Germans. On January 9 the German consulate, German consul's house, etc., were burned. Loss, $100,000. It was the greatest fire that ever occurred in Apia. I sent men to render aid. I received thanks in a public proclamation, a copy of which I send you.

"I think, and certainly hope, all my actions in this Samoan business will be approved by the government, for the state of Samoa was never in such a condition, and I am here alone just at the top and in the midst of it all, and of course the responsibility is great. I hear Germany intends sending out troops. About January 1, I sent Lieut. Hawley to Auckland to telegraph to the secretary, and he will be back on February 2. The German consul at Auckland chartered a small English steamer the other day and sent her here with important German dispatches, but what these German dispatches were no one but Germans know."

REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSHEND DEAD.

The Swift-Winged Messenger Causes a Vacancy in the Next Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Congressman R. W. Townshend, for many years representing the Nineteenth Illinois (Shawneetown) district, died at the Riggs house, in this city, at about noon Saturday. The disease which caused his death was pneumonia contracted during the closing hours of the last congress. In his last illness Mr. Townshend was attended by his brother, who is health officer of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Townshend and the two children of the deceased were in attendance at the death bed.

RICHARD W. TOWNSHEND.

The news of the death of Representative Townshend reached the capitol shortly after his decease, and the sergeant-at-arms immediately proceeded to the Riggs house to assist in making arrangements for the funeral. The flags on the senate and house wings were displayed at half mast out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The death of Mr. Townshend caused a general feeling of sorrow among those members-elect of the next house who have been associated with him during his long service in the house, and among the officials and others who knew him well.

Mr. Townshend was born in Prince George county, Maryland, April 30, 1810. In his boyhood, Mr. Townshend was a page in the house of representatives at the same time Senator Gorman, of Maryland, was similarly employed in the senate. While serving in this capacity Mr. Townshend attracted the attention of the Hon. Samuel S. Marshall, a Democratic congressman from southern Illinois, who invited him to go west and read law in his office. The invitation was accepted, and young Townshend took up his residence in McLeansborough, Ill., where Judge Marshall resided. Here he studied law, at the same time assisting in the clerk's office of one of the courts. When scarcely of age he was elected court clerk, a responsible position, the duties of which he discharged with ability. He was afterwards nominated by the Democrats for prosecuting attorney and elected, but had served but a short time when Judge Marshall determined to retire from congress.

Mr. Townshend was first elected a member of the Forty-fifth congress, and was re-elected again and again, representing continuously since that time and up to the close of the Fiftieth congress, the Nineteenth Illinois district. He was also a member-elect of the Fifty-first congress. He was a legislative of decided ability and industry, taking an active part in the debates in the house on leading questions, and devoting a great deal of time to committee work. He was for several sessions a member of the appropriations committee, and in the last congress was chairman of the military committee.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is probable that the funeral will take place here on Tuesday from St. Matthews church, and that Rev. Father Chappelle will officiate. The interment will be in the Congressional cemetery.

Congressman Buchanan Improving.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Rumor was started in Willard's hotel last night that Congressman Buchanan, of New Jersey, who has been ill with pneumonia, is dead. Inquiry at his residence by a representative of the United Press elicited the information that Mr. Buchanan had improved considerably during the past twenty-four hours and is now regarded as out of danger.

Lily and Freddie Are Married.

NEW YORK, March 11.—It is said that Mr. Gebhart and Mrs. Langtry were married in this city Tuesday. A reporter called on each of them yesterday, and asked if the rumor was true, but could get only non-committal answers. A new plain gold ring adorned Mrs. Langtry's left hand. Her divorce is said to have been granted Monday in California.

Kilrain Going Abroad.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Jake Kilrain, the pugilist, will leave for New York to-morrow night, and will sail thence for Liverpool on Wednesday.

An Indian Massacre.

A Startling Story Told By a Yellowstone Park Guide.

FIVE TOURISTS MURDERED.

The Party Consisted of Three Men and Two Women Who Were Sightseeing—Their Bodies Were Riddled With Bullets and Otherwise Frightfully Mutilated.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., March 11.—A half-breed hunter and trapper, who has just arrived here from the extreme northwest quarter of the territory, brings tidings of the atrocious massacre of a party of five French tourists in the Yellowstone National park. The bearer of the news heard the story at Canyon City, a new mining town near the park, where Hank Ferry, the guide and sole survivor, reported the slaughter. Ferry says his charges included M. Leclare and wife, J. Vincent and wife and Paul Gerot, father of Mme. Vincent. He entered the service of the sightseers at Virginia City, Mont., contracting to show them through the park in violation to United States statutes.

The strangers were very wealthy, and said they had journeyed overland from San Francisco for the express purpose of taking in the park during the absence of the horde of summer excursionists. The party enjoyed themselves hugely in the park, affiliating with the poachers who were slaughtering game for hides. Their camp was always headquarters for professional hunters, whom they supplied with luxuries.

The guide's story of the murder, which he says was committed by Indians, is a graphic recital. Just before dawn, on the day of the murder, blood curdling yells and a fusilade of shots were heard and roused Ferry. He realized the situation, and crawling through the brush, took refuge in the mouth of a sleeping geyser. Here he heard piteous groans and begging from the foreigners, mingled with the yelling of the red skins. The latter proceeded with the murders and killed old Gerot just as the sun was rising.

The slaughter was most brutal. Wound after wound was inflicted before the death shot was given. No body contained less than ten bullets, and the remains of Vincent, who made a desperate struggle for life, was riddled. The savages passed the morning in further mutilating the bodies and pillaging their outfit. The women were neatly scalped and their long tresses matted with blood, dangled from the belt of the chief of the Indians. The heads of the men were hacked, and their bodies frightfully disfigured. The Indians found a store of liquors carried by the Frenchmen, but the quantity was not sufficient to intoxicate them all, else they would doubtless have fought among themselves. The clothes of the victims were donned by the fiends, who, as they ran from one wagon to the other, would halt an instant to give one of the bodies a kick or a gash with a knife. Finally the marauders, wearied of their bloody feast, and packing the effects of the dead people on their ponies, set fire to the wagons and left.

Ferry, who was nearly dead with fright, emerged from his hiding place when the Indians had departed, and at once started for Canyon City, the nearest settlement. He avoided the hunters in the park and must have suffered from hunger and exposure, as he was weak, emaciated and seemed slightly demented when relating the terrible story. The guide was placed in the care of a physician, but he disappeared the second night after his arrival and has not been seen since. It is presumed that he is crazy, as he started to the scene of massacre.

Officers of Canyon City have organized a posse to secure the bodies of the murdered people, and if possible avenge their deaths. They will proceed with all possible haste, as the place is isolated and wolves are liable to destroy the remains before the park police or the hunters stumble on them. Ferry is a tough character, but his story is believed, although some of the miners think that the hide hunters, who are mostly outlaws, may have murdered the tourists for robbery.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The boilers in the Victoria flour mills at Second and Brooklyn streets exploded at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, killing Pat. McMahon, the fireman, and Pat. Brown, a coal passer. Head-miller Fishbeck was badly scalded about the face and arms. The mill, which has a capacity of 800 barrels of flour a day, was almost totally destroyed and the debris scattered over the adjacent portions of the city, causing slight individual losses. A. H. Smith, part owner of the mills, says the boilers were insured for $10,000, and that the mill will be built up again as soon as possible.

Training for a Fight.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Frank Murphy, the feather-weight who is matched to fight Ike Weir, arrived here last night in company with Mike Daly, who will train him for his fight with "The Spider, after which, Daly says, he will challenge Billy Myers for $2,000. "Parson" Davies has returned from Boston, and will send Murphy to his training quarters at Beloit, Wis., to-morrow. The fight will take place about the 26th of March near Chicago.

Immigration to Canada.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The report of Sir Charles Tupper, high commissioner for Canada in England, is out. The immigration to Canada last year reached 49,168, against 44,406 in 1887. Last year's immigration is composed as follows: English, 26,789; Scotch, 5,954; Irish, 2,791; foreigners, 14,234. Sir Charles thinks that the abandonment of the policy of assisted passages will not curtail the movements to Canada.

Another Squib Victim.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 11.—George Reese, foreman in the squib factory at Plymouth, died yesterday from the effects of burns sustained at the time the building was blown up. Reese was thrown into the basement, and escaped the instant death which was the fate of his companions, but he has suffered terribly ever since that time and death was a welcome termination of his agony.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

A chair manufactory will probably be established at Hillsboro, O.

H. C. Robinson was bound over at Athens, O., on a charge of embezzlement.

There is an epidemic of black diphtheria in Venango county, Pennsylvania.

Col. A. L. Conger thinks that Governor Foraker will succeed Senator Payne.

Frank Cogen, a tramp printer, was run over and killed by cars at Danville, Ill.

Weavers are on a strike at Fall River, Mass., and fifty thousand looms are inoperative.

Martin Metzgar, an insane farmer, suicided near Louisville, O., by drowning himself in a well.

Mrs. Rosa M. Leland, widely known as a theatrical manager, died in Albany, N. Y., Sunday.

Pauline Hall, the actress, has been granted a limited divorce from her husband, Edward R. White.

The North Wheeling glass works, employing 200 men, has shut down on account of slack business.

James Boyd, a miner, was crushed to death by falling slate in a coal mine at Evansville, Ind.

Alonzo Flowers, indicted for murder in the second degree, was convicted of manslaughter at Columbus, O.

The schools at Liberty, Ind., have closed for two weeks on account of the prevalence of measles and mumps.

Louis H. Lott, David Beers and John Huffnagle, three of the pioneers of Hocking county, Ohio, are dead.

Charles Scott, manager of an opera house at Lexington, Ky., was fined $75 and costs for assaulting an editor.

W. S. Terrell, a drover from Bolpre, O., fell under a train at Rowlesburg, W. Va., and was seriously injured.

Thomas O'Brien, while stealing a ride on a freight train, fell under the wheels, near Paducah, Ky., and was killed.

George Henuri and wife, the abductors of little Lucy Spellman, of Kansas City, were arrested in Chicago Friday.

The door of a barn, blown from its hinges by the wind, fell on Alvon Jordan at Canton, O., and fatally injured him.

It is stated that Secretary Windom has selected George C. Tichenor, of Illinois, as assistant secretary of the treasury.

Hanson L. Penn, a well known horseman of Charleston, W. Va., was thrown from a train at Sabina, O., and fatally injured.

Mr. Clarkson was offered the position of first assistant postmaster general by Postoffice General Wanamaker, but declined.

Joseph L. Hall, president of Hall's Safe and Lock company, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, at his home on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Sunday.

William Fairclough was fatally and Alexander Thompson and William Kents seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the mine of the Pennsylvania Coal company, at Yatesville, Pa.

Anna Diamond committed suicide by taking poison at the Waverly house, Rochester, N. Y., Sunday. She had been discarded by her lover, Charles Macklin, a member of the "Shamus O'Brien" company.

John Greely was fatally burned, and John Costigan, Will McGinnis and Fred. Shrank seriously injured by an explosion of powder which they had stolen at Akron, O., and were taking to the country to fire off.

A DOUBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

An Auburn, N. Y., Man Kills His Wife and Then Suicides.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 11.—At 11:40 o'clock Sunday morning a terrible tragedy occurred on Francis street in this city. Joseph Rossell shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Rossell had been out of work for about three months and was irritable and despondent. It appears that the husband was very brutal and the wife had been in terror of him for the past two months. It is rumored that the real cause of the crime was the unjust jealousy of Rossell of a male boarder. Yesterday, while the wife was preparing the midday meal, Rossell stepped up behind her, and, placing a 32-calibre revolver against her body, discharged it, the ball passing through her body, cutting the main arteries of the heart and remaining under the skin of the left breast.

As soon as the woman received the wound she ran out of the house and endeavored to reach a neighbor's, but expired on the way. Rossell then fastened the door through which his wife made her exit, and placing the pistol against his breast, sent a bullet through his heart. A son and nephew of Rossell's were in the house, and becoming alarmed at the shooting, jumped from an upper window and escaped uninjured. Rossell has delivered beer for a brewing firm for nearly fifteen years, and had the reputation of being a hard-working man. He was of a surly disposition, while his wife was genial and highly respected. She was a sister to ex-Supervisor Fred H. Hockbain.

Ten Thousand Weavers Will Strike.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 11.—The weavers are still firm in their determination to strike. They number about ten thousand men, women, boys and girls. The executive committee has advised all strikers to keep away from the mills and avoid any gatherings which might lead to disturbances. The weavers at the American, Borden, Sagamore, Wampanoag, Flint, Sseconnet, Narragansett, Laurel Lake, Osborn and Westamore mills are among those who have voted to strike.

Rumors of a Shut-Down.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—A rumor is current here that the iron mills of Pittsburg and Allegheny would shut down before long, because the prices now paid for manufactured products had become so low that the mills have to be run at a loss. Several manufacturers interviewed on the question said they heard of no concerted action to shut down the mills, prices are low there is no doubt, but there is some profit in the business still or we would not run.

A Church Damaged by Fire.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 11.—The Simpson M. E. church, at Willoughby and Clermont avenues, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 by fire early this morning. The fire originated in a defective flue.

Rather Discouraging.

Office Seekers Returning to Their Homes From Washington.

NO VACANCIES AT PRESENT.

Notice Given Out By the Heads of the Various Departments That No Changes Would Be Made Until There Was an Opportunity of Examining the Papers of Applicants—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The crowds of office seekers are smaller at this time than on any similar occasion. All last week the ante-rooms of the cabinet officers in the various departments were pretty well filled with visitors. To-day, however, there is a noticeable falling off. One explanation is that notice has been given by the heads of nearly all the departments that no changes would be made for the present and until there was an opportunity for examining the papers.

Postmaster General Wanamaker proposes first to consider the presidential postoffices for which nominations were sent in, but failed of confirmation. He will then fill other vacancies in this class, and he expects by the end of next week to be able to consider the applications for positions in the department service.

The secretary of the interior, Gen. Noble, will probably appoint his assistant secretaries and some of the heads of divisions early this week. He has had but little time thus far to consider the matter of appointments, but the papers in all cases are on file in the department.

The names of at least three of the candidates for public printer have been formally presented to the president, and the endorsements on some of them seem to be weighty enough to secure for the applicants positions in the cabinet. Mr. M. D. Helm's papers were placed in the hands of the president by Representative Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Brown, of Indiana. The documents accompanying Mr. A. R. Hart's petition were presented by Senator Evarts, and signatures thereon were numerous and of considerable value. Senator Hiscock, ex-Senator Platt, ex-Senator Warner Miller, nearly all the representatives, the entire legislature, and a number of the most prominent New York politicians had inscribed their autographs to the recommendations. Mr. Donath's cause was ably attended to by Senator Quay, Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. Anthony Drexel, Senator Cameron, and by the Pennsylvania delegation.

The president has stated very clearly that he will make his selection of public printer not on a man's political strength, but on his merits as a business man and a printer. Mr. Hart's chances seem to be spoiled by this declaration, because his friends do not claim that he is possessed of technical skill. Mr. Donath's friends, on the other hand, are confident that if ability and experience are the essential requisites, their man will get the place.

Minnesota people are looking for several good positions. Among them may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Jackson, colored, of St. Paul, who wants to be minister to Hayti; William H. Leahe, the old ex-commissioner of agriculture, who would like to be assistant secretary of agriculture; R. F. Crowell, who desires to be sixth auditor; W. D. Eaton, who thinks a South American consulate is just what he needs; H. Gjerston and Baron Von Rosland, who want consulates also.

It is thought that United States Senator T. C. Platt is going to succeed in making Col. Fassett collector of the port of New York, and Col. Elliott F. Shepard expects, if he can get it without upsetting Whitelaw Reid's plans to represent the United States at Berlin.

Secretary Windom is having a harder time than any of his cabinet colleagues. He has an immense number of offices at his disposal and for nearly every one of these there is at last one applicant. Mr. Windom has received a number of resignations from minor officials of the treasury department.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The signal office weekly weather crop bulletin reports the weather conditions for the past week and season favorable throughout the central valleys and southern states. The season is well advanced and farm work is in progress from Texas to Minnesota and Dakota. Notwithstanding the deficiency of moisture in the winter wheat region the reports indicate that the weather in that section has affected this crop favorably. In the spring wheat section the ground is reported in fine condition, and sowing is in progress in Dakota and Nebraska.

Reports from Tennessee, Arkansas and the gulf states show that the weather has been favorable for farm work, which is well advanced, and crops are in good condition. The season is a few days later than usual in the south Atlantic states, where the weather has been cool and the ground moist. The ground is covered with snow over the greater portion of New England and New York, while the crops have been exposed in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but reports indicate that wheat in these states has not been materially injured.

The President at Church.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President and Mrs Harrison, Russell Harrison, his wife and Mrs Robert McKee attended divine service at Dr. Hamilton's church, on Connecticut avenue, yesterday forenoon. The president and his folks came quietly and unannounced, and as their presence was unexpected, attracted but little attention during the service.

Important Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It is expected that a number of important nominations will be sent to the senate to-day. The list of names to be sent in is being very carefully guarded at the executive mansion. It is believed that among the nominations will be that of Walker Blaine, to be assistant secretary of state.

Secretary Tracy's First Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Tracy has appointed C. S. Grace, of West Virginia, as chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department in place of A. W. Flotcher, resigned. Mr. Braes was formerly secretary to Herr Nathan Goff, and has been employed in the navy department for several years.

The Inaugural Surplus.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—By vote of the inaugural executive committee its surplus, $27,000, will be invested in real estate security through the district commissioners, and the interest expended in relieving the poor people in and about the capital city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for March 9.

NEW YORK.—Money 1 per cent. Exchange steady; government steady.

Currency 6's, 120 bid; four coupons, 120½ bid; four and-a-half, 107¾ bid.

The stock market this morning was affected indirectly by the panic in the Paris bourse in connection with the pending collapse of the great copper syndicate. Speculators in both London and Boston were compelled to market some of their stock to make good the losses suffered by the copper market. This selling, together with an unfavorable bank statement, showing a loss in the reserves of $3,772,250, caused prices to decline about 1 per cent rapidly throughout the morning. The market closed with a semi-panicky feeling at ½ to 2 per cent. below yesterday's prices. The sales amounted to 210,000 shares.

Burl. & Quincy	99⅛	Michigan Cent...	87
Central Pacific	35½	Missouri Pacific..	71
C., C., C. & I.	70¼	N. Y. Central.....	109
Del. & Hudson	134½	Northwestern..	108
Del., Lack. & W.	138⅝	Ohio & Miss	23⅝
Illinois Central	110	Pacific Mail	39
Lake Shore	102⅝	St. Paul ...	62
Louisville & Nash	59⅜	Western Union	85½

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—Steady at $1 00.

CORN—Steady.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 23@24c; medium clothing and combing, 26@27c; braid, 19@20c; medium combing, 25@27c; fleece washed, fine merino X and XX, 27@29c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 29@30c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $13 00; No. 2, $9 00; prairie, $7 50@8 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $5 00@6 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 15@3 65; fair, $2 25@3 00; common, $1 60@2 10; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 00; yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 25.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 80@4 90; fair to good packing, $4 60@4 80; fair to good light, $4 85@4 75; common, $4 00@4 60.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 75@4 25; good to choice, $4 15@5 25.

LAMBS—$3 50@6 25.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 00@4 20; fair to good, $3 75@4 00; common, $3 25@3 25; stockers, $2 50@2 75; feeders, $3 00@3 25.

HOGS—Philadelphias, $4 95@5 00; mixed, $5 00; heavy hogs, $4 70@4 75; Yorkers, $4 75@4 80; common to fair, $4 15@4 25; grassers and stubblers, $4 35@4 55; pigs, $4 75@4 80.

SHEEP—Prime, $4 75@5 25; fair to good, $3 50@4 50; common, $2 50@3 00.

LAMBS—$4 70@5 65.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good, $4 85@4 85; mixed, packing, $4 65@4 80; heavy to choice, $4 70@4 85.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping, $3 80@4 10; mixed, $1 90@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 40.

SHEEP—Common to choice, $3 50@5 00.

LAMBS—$4 15@6 25.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, $1 05; No. 2 red winter, May, 96½c.

CORN—Mixed, 45½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 33c; No. 2 mixed, April, 31½c.

CATTLE—$2 00@4 75 per 100 pounds, live weight.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

POLISHES Furniture LUSTRINE CLEANS Furniture

REMOVES SCRATCHES, STAINS, &c.

From House, Office, Hotel, Church and School Furniture.

25c., 50c., AND $1.00 BOTTLES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Be Sure

Whenever you buy PATENT MEDICINE,

To Avoid

All that promise to do everything, they are

Gross Frauds,

Because one medicine cannot possibly do it

Buy Only

Those proprietary preparations, such as

BROWNEE

For it does cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia in Stomach, and for stomach troubles in general. It never has been equaled, it never will be surpassed, because it faithfully redeems every promise made by

THE BROWNEE MEDICINE CO., Dayton, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MARION DAILY STAR

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

— BY —

W. G. HARDING.

TERMS:

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MONDAY, - - - MARCH 11.

THE act for the admission of the four new States is in operation. South Dakota, having already once adopted a Constitution, needs no constitutional convention, but its people are to vote again on the one they adopted in 1885. The other Territories are to hold constitutional conventions, the elections for members of which will take place May 14. The elections of Congressmen and State officers under the new constitutions are to take place on October 1. The apportionment of districts for the elections is to be made by the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary in each of the Territories. It is evident, therefore, that upon these three officers devolves a most important duty, and one that should be performed with the utmost care. It is only natural that the present Democratic Governors and Justices should desire to hold their offices until their successors are chosen by the people of the new States. If they did, they would have the apportionment of district in their own hands, and could fix things as well as possible for their party. Montana and Washington might be gerry-mandered so as to have a Democratic majority in the Legislature and elect Democratic United States Senators.

THE determination of Mr. Harrison to make no local appointments without the sanction of the representatives in Congress, is all right, and is a recognition of the underlying principle of our representative form of government; but what a load of responsibility it puts upon the shoulders of the congressmen? Their lives will be made miserable during the time until Congress meets in December. He could have done the same thing without making the matter public. Now the hungry hordes of office seekers will leave off the Washington trail and surround the poor congressmen.

IT would be a curious revolution if the great oil center of the world should be transferred from Northern America to Central Asia. It is not impossible. Mr. Ossipensky, a Russian engineer, was sent out on a scientific mission to Central Asia. In his report transmitted to the government at St. Petersburg he mentions, among other things, that the oil wells at Penjakend, near Samarcand, in the Zeraffshan Valley, contain, at least, 9,000,000,000 pounds of perfectly pure oil. Standard oil men had better look out

IT is a pleasing bit of news to know that the directors of the Marion Manufacturing Co. have again postponed action relative to changing their location. The voluntary committee who, in the interest of Marion, undertook to raise the needed stock to keep the company here, has succeeded fairly well and there is promise of raising the entire amount. It would be a lasting discredit to Marion to leave so good an institution go elsewhere for the want of so small an addition to its capital.

IT remains to be seen whether or not ex-President Cleveland and his estimable wife will drop completely out of the public eye. The former evidently does not intend to retire from the activities of life simply because he has been president, and it is suspected that he still has faith in his horseshoe. He is a very hard worker, and work tells. His wife is as powerful an ally as the wife of the late Senator Logan was to that distinguished statesman.

THE old Bullock water pipes seem like the poor—they are always with us. The beautiful shade trees of east Center street will be ashamed to clothe themselves in the cheerful foliage of summer if those pipes continued there to mar the beauty of the thoroughfare. However, we are to see water pipes all around this summer and the old pipes accustom us to the sight of such things.

THE Pennsylvania soldiers will be called upon to pay for the pie stands destroyed by them at Washington during the inauguration. The Pennsylvania militia may be regarded as the original pie fiends. When they move upon a pie stand it might as well surrender.

WHAT news there is from Samoa is of a doubtful and mysterious nature. Bismark has no notion of knocking a chip off Uncle Sam's shoulder, and there doesn't seem to be any need of worrying about the situation

AN exchange calls attention to the Biblical origin of the names connected with this administration. Notice Benjamin, Levi, Elijah, Jeremiah James and John.

Terrible.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

A Successful Career.

[From the Fremont, O., Democratic Messenger, Nov. 2d, 1888.]

"Dr. Albert, of the Albert Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, will make his ninety-sixth visit to our city Friday, Dec. 7, and in connection with this announcement, the Messenger desires to make mention of the Doctor's splendid business reputation.

"He has visited the city for many years past and conducted his business in such a manner as to make hundreds of friends, all of whom speak in terms of highest praise and merit him the success he has attained. His reputation extends not only in this vicinity, but everywhere throughout Northern Ohio and everywhere he is held in high esteem. His business methods give confidence to all, as in his transactions he is courteous, honest, sincere and always true to his agreements. His long years of practice and his many visits testify to his popularity and tell the story of his successful career. In our dealings with the Doctor, we have always found him to be a man of such character as gives unlimited confidence and we take great pleasure in recommending him to the citizens of Fremont and Sandusky County as a man of sterling business qualities."

Dr. Albert's next visit to Marion, Thursday March 14th until 2 p. m. at Hotel Marion.

An Evening of Laughter.

The Pat Muldoon Co. is coming next week, Tuesday evening. The following concerning the show is from the West Chester, Pa., Daily Republican:

"Last evening Pat Muldoon's Irish Comedy and Specialty Company gave one of their side-splitting entertainments in Horticultural Hall, West Chester. Davenport Bros. in their plantation sketch song and dance and funny doings were truly immense. Billy McAllister, the Dutchman, in his original sayings was an evening of amusement himself and kept the audience in laughter. George and Eddie Davenport in their instrumental music rendition was one of the main features of the performance. Miss Clara Williams in her mystic changes of costumes was wonderful, while Dave H. Williams as an Irish comedian was of such a nature as to bring rounds of applause. The remainder of the company played their respective parts admirably. The performance closed with Muldoon's Neighbor, in which the entire company took part."

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only carefully used in time." This wonderful Remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by H. C. Hobberman & Co.

Lonse's Red Clover Pile Remedy.

is a positive specific for all forms of the disease, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles.—Price 50c.

Sold in Marion, O., by W. B. Foye, Druggist.

A Mob at West Troy, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—An attempt was made yesterday by a mob at West Troy to incinerate thirty Italian laborers. Trouble had long been brewing on account of the latter having taken the places of a number of American workmen. The latter retaliated yesterday by barricading the doors of the wooden building, in which the Italians were housed, and after saturating it with kerosene, set it on fire. The Italians, however, escaped through a small window in the rear of the building. They lost all their personal effects. The structure was burned.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co.

—Dr. B. Mincer, the eminent optician of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in this county. Any one suffering with weak eyes, or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. Orders left at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. On Saturdays and Sundays he can be found in his office at residence, No. 25, Silver street. 16dly.

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

A Missing Artist's Body Found.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The body of Charles H. Chapin, a well known artist, was found in the East River last night. Mr. Chapin disappeared December 31. He had suffered from melancholia. The body will be taken to Worcester, Mass., for burial.

Another Route Into Washington.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Through trains began to run to-day between New York and Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore over the Baltimore & Ohio line. There were six trains each way.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is an absolute cure for colds.

H. C. HOBBERMAN & Co

Syrup of Figs

is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. L. Flocken & Co and H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Heaven is just on the other side of where a fellow has done his level best. The man who thinks he's safe and lies back on his oars loses heaven right there. —Rev. Sam Jones

Lonse's Red Clover Pills Cure Sick

Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, 25c per Box, 5 Boxes for $1. Sold in Marion, O., by W. B. Foye, Druggist.

STRAY BITS.

In 1851 the native converts to Christianity in India numbered 14,661, in 1881, 113,225.

The Baptist Missionary union has commenced preparations for celebrating its centenary in 1892.

An inmate of the penitentiary at Salem, Ore., recently cut off his hand in order to get a spell of idleness.

More oranges, lemons, bananas, figs and raisins are consumed in the United States than in any other country in the world.

Mount Athos, with its 10,000 monks, is one of the strongest spots in eastern Europe. The monks are of the orthodox, or Greek—that is, Russian—church.

An orange grove of 20,000 trees is to be planted in Pomona valley, Cal., by a syndicate of Illinois and Iowa capitalists. It will be the largest in the world.

A South African chief sold a gold mine to an English speculator for a hand organ and a ring. It was a pretty near approach to "a kingdom for a horse."

St. Louis has no less than seventy-eight Chinese laundries, and pays out over $100,000 annually to Mongolians to have its washing done.

Eight of the twelve native clergymen now connected with the Church Missionary society in the Punjab were formerly Mohammedans.

Wedding rings were used by the ancients, and put upon the third finger, because of a supposed connection of a vein in that member with the heart.

The property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is worth $2,272,707, and recent donations by Mrs. J. W. Drexel and H. C. Marquand will swell this sum to $3,000,000.

A St. Louis taxidermist, who recently preserved a large bald eagle, says the muscles of the breast were of great size, and formed nearly one-fourth the weight of the entire bird.

Over in England a gas meter has been invented whereby you drop a coin in the slot and get as much gas as you pay for. A penny buys the light of an ordinary burner for six hours.

The number of Jews in the world is estimated at 6,000,000. Of these 4,000,000 are in Russia, and it is said that only some 700,000 are perfectly free from political bondage of any kind.

Sharks have become so plenty in the harbor of Havana that a sailor's boots thrown overboard will bring half a dozen of the hungry monsters to the surface to inquire what time the sailor himself expects to tumble in.

The greatest depth of the ocean of which soundings have been taken is off the coast of Japan. The water at that point is five miles deep, and on the bottom, even at that enormous depth, traces of animal life have been found.

The only populous center of the world's population that remains shut up from travel is Lhassa, the capital of Thibet. Only six or seven Europeans ever set foot in the city, and none of them are alive. Prejevalsky, a Russian traveler, has made three attempts to enter the city.

A man and his dog were walking on the railroad track near Springvale, Me., and when a train approached the man stepped from the track, but the dog did not. The engineer struck the dog, and knocked him against the man with such force as to render him insensible for a time.

An invention that is being used for sending coin through the mails consists of a piece of paste board about the size of an envelope. In it are holes the size of a silver quarter, a half dollar and a dollar, with red paper seals ready to paste across each slot. A coin can be put in and sealed, inclosed in an envelope and sent through the mails in safety.

Paper doors are said to be great improvements over wooden ones. They are formed of two thin paper boards, stamped and molded into panels and glazed together with glue and pressed hard then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating and one that is fireproof, they are painted, varnished and hung in their usual way.

It is a matter of history that once, here in Boston says The Post, a venerable man turned some strangers out of a pew which he supposed to be his own, and then, after they had taken refuge in the one immediately behind it, got up and turned them out of that, having discovered in the mean time that he had made a mistake, his own pew being that last mentioned.

Meissonier's picture, "The Game Lost," was sold to C. P. Huntington at the Stebbins sale for $26,500. The next highest priced picture sold was "L'Eminence Grise," by Gerome. It was purchased by M. B. Mason, of Boston, for $13,700. M. H. Arnot, of Elmira, paid $7,100 for Meissonier's "The Stirrup Cup," and W. A. Keeler, Jr., $6,500 for Fortuny's "A Spanish Lady."

Here is a new word. The New York Sun notes it as follows: "In the Asbury park directory occurs this name: 'J. R. Borden, motorneer.' Thus a new word has been coined for the language. A motorneer is the man who rides on the front of an electric car and handles the trolly, which runs on the wire overhead and conveys the electricity from the wires to the motor under the car."

"When does the Twentieth century begin?" is asked. The instant after Dec. 31, 1900, and not 1899, as many believe. The reason is this: The First century did not end with the year 99, but with the year 100, the Second with the year 200, the Nineteenth with the year 1900—just as your first hundred dollars ends with 100, and your second begins with 101 and ends with 200. Some people absolutely won't see this.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS.

For carbolic acid, give flour and water or glutinous drinks.

For carbonate of soda, copperas and cobalt, give a prompt emetic—soap or mucilaginous drinks.

For strychnine and nux vomica, give an emetic of mustard or sulphate of zinc, aided by warm water.

For caustic soda, caustic potash and volatile alkali, give freely of water with lemon juice or vinegar in it.

For chloroform and chloral hydrate, pour cold water over the head and face, with artificial respiration, galvanic battery.

For Paris green, corrosive sublimate, saltpeter, nitrate of lead and bed bug poison, give milk or white of eggs in large quantities.

For oil vitriol, hartshorn or ammonia, muriatic and oxalic acids, give magnesia of soap, dissolved in water, every two minutes.

For Fowler's solution and arsenic, give emetic of mustard and salt, a tablespoon of each and to chew with sweet oil, butter or milk.

For antimonial wine or tartar emetic, give warm water to encourage vomiting. If vomiting does not stop, give a grain of opium in water.

For laudanum, morphine and opium, give strong coffee, followed by ground mustard or grease in warm water to produce vomiting. Keep patient in constant motion.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

PLEASING FASHIONS WHICH PREVAIL AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Outdoor Costumes for Late Winter and Early Spring Days—A Stylish New French Model is Described with Illustrations.

Cloth jackets finished with braided revers, vests, belts and sleeve ornaments, will be worn on mild winter days and be used throughout the spring. The Louis Quatorze coats, with broad waistcoat and flaring cuffs, are also in favor, as are other spring coats that omit the vest.

A NEW AND STYLISH COSTUME.

Very light faced cloths in popular shades of green, gray, blue, fawn and other colors are being made into tailor gowns for ladies going south and for the demi-season in the north. Some of the dresses, says Harper's Bazar, instead of being of solid color, are cross barred with a color or with two contrasting colors in bars very wide apart, and are made of loosely woven twilled wool.

There are also new light weight woolens, with grounds of metallic blue or green or drab striped with cream white, or with Suede or fawn color in stripes only a fourth of an inch wide, yet placed two inches apart—an arrangement that is very effective. These stripes and bars may be used only for the skirt, with a bodice of plain wool the color of the ground in the skirt, made with the back of the skirt hooked on the waist, while the front of the waist is widely belted; but a still newer plan revives the old time Gabrielle dress, with all the breadths continuous from neck to foot. The fronts are crossed diagonally and trimmed with long revers, on which are set buttons and cord loops.

In the accompanying illustration are given two views of a new and striking Paris outdoor costume. It is made in fancy plaid woolen fabric, the blue ground of which is striped with brick red; the fringe is in the same colors. The underskirt is plain and full, and the tunic is draped high on the hips, and edged with fringe. The bodice, with a pointed center back and front in blue moire, is bordered with fringe. The collar, revers, plastron and cuffs are also moire.

New York Fashions.

Vests and inner vests are features of fashionable dresses that will be continued during the spring and summer, says Harper's Bazar, from which are gleaned the annexed items.

Large sleeves now rival the long popular coat sleeves. For dinner gowns the shirred and tucked sleeves will be repeated, while others of dressy white India silk have the sleeves in wrinkles around the arm its entire length from the wrist up, and this fullness also extends high above the arm hole.

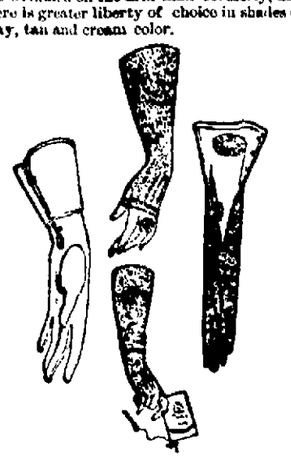
Black lace dresses will remain in favor during the next summer. They will be made of Chantilly lace in the new empire designs. Lace dresses and skirt fronts made of the piece lace which is sold by the yard are still much worn. The newest are ornamented with velvet appliques, which follow and are applied upon the designs of the lace.

Bordered fabrics with a woven or printed border are again seen, but more recently with the addition of a "sweeling" or small pattern strewn over the entire surface. These are made into full, straight, graceful skirts, just drawn up a little on the left side as though too long, and there showing an edge of a simulated underskirt.

Cashmere dresses for the house and for street wear in the spring are being made with a degree of fullness because this supple fabric forms graceful folds, and besides the very long French overskirt is always liked by slender women. Summer will bring us a host of shirred corsages, belted at the waist, high at the throat or opening on a plastron. Slowly but none the less steadily the tournure has subsided, and it is believed that by next season it will have ceased to exist.

Fashionable Gloves.

The various shades of tan lead in gloves for street wear, though shades in other colors are also worn; drab, gray and black being of frequent occurrence. Long gloves are worn less wrinkled on the arm than formerly, and there is greater liberty of choice in shades of gray, tan and cream color.



PARIS GLOVES FOR DIFFERENT OCCASIONS.

Fig. 1 in our cut illustrates the most popular form of glove worn, viz., the four or six button Paris kid glove. Fig. 8 also represents a popular glove, the one known as the Mousquetaire, and made in Suede or undressed kid. Fig. 2 is the newest of the collection, and is a Suede mitt. This was designed more especially for wearing at dinner, but is also adapted for warm weather and any occasion when gloves may prove inconvenient or uncomfortable. The mitts enable ladies to wear their rings without discomfort and at the same time display them without ostentation.

The remaining figure shown a gauntlet glove very useful for riding and driving. It is strong, and, for a heavy glove, stylish in appearance.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Nitro-Glycerine as a Medicine—Perils and Discomforts of the Season.

Dr. Kloman, of Baltimore, tells in The Maryland Medical Journal of a case of asthma, with accompanying weak heart, in which he used a 1 per cent. solution of nitro-glycerine with good result. The patient was a man of 82 years, the dose given was three drops and had the effect of averting impending attacks of asthma. On one occasion the old man spent the afternoon and evening away from home, and when he returned was thoroughly chilled, feeling also the commencing shortness of breath. His wife administered to him three drops of the solution of nitro-glycerine. The effect was almost instantaneous. He soon became warm, and the threatening asthmatic attack was prevented.

Reasoning from its physiological effects upon the capillaries—admitting more blood to the surfaces—Dr. Kloman suggests that nitro-glycerine might be highly beneficial in cases of threatened gangrene of the extremities. Tabloids of nitro-glycerine have lately superseded the solution for both hypodermic and internal administration.

Excellent Effects from Hot Water.

A strip of flannel or a napkin dipped in hot water and wrung out and then applied around the neck of a child that has croup, and then covered over with a larger and thicker towel, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times, dipped in hot water, wrung out and then applied over the seat of the pain in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to old sores, new cuts, bruises and sprains, is a treatment now adopted in hospitals. Sprained ankle has been cured in an hour by showering it with hot water, poured from a height of three feet. Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time is the best of cathartics in case of constipation. This treatment, continued for a few months, with proper attention to diet, will alleviate any case of dyspepsia.

For the Prevention of Cold Feet.

To people who suffer from cold feet, and especially those who from the nature of their work are obliged to remain out of doors in severe weather, standing or sitting most of the time in one position, as, for example, teamsters, hackmen, car drivers and conductors, the following rule, from what is known as the "Swedish Movement System," is commended: Stand erect, and very gradually lift yourself upon the tips of the toes, so as to put all the tendons of the feet at full strain. This should not be done spasmodically, but slowly and gradual, the slower the better, and remain standing in that position as long as possible, then return slowly to the natural position. Repeat this several times until a sufficient and lively circulation is set up.

A Time of Peril for Delicate Throats.

The dangers of the winter are not over for children when the first mild days come and when the thaws set in. Rather are the perils increased for the unfortunate little possessors of delicate throats. The Home Maker reminds us that melting snow has a peculiarly unpleasant effect upon children with a tendency to croup. They will often enjoy immunity from this scourge during the hard, bitter cold, only to fall victims at a time when, to the uninitiated, there seems least need of vigilance. While the snow is on the ground, it is no unusual thing to be obliged to keep croupy babies closely housed.

Soft Water for the Skin.

In discussing the care of the skin, a physician emphasizes the point that those who are at all liable to wrinkles and crowsfeet, or who dread their approach, cannot be too careful to use soft water for washing and all toilet purposes. Hard water, that bete noir of a good complexion, hardens and stiffens the skin by choking it with a compound of lime and soap, and renders it particularly liable to fissure.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Sufferings That the Shy and Blundering Inflict on Themselves and Others.

"Misery loves company," is the old saying; therefore, the shy person and the blunderer may take comfort in being reminded that many another has gone through the "agonies" of society before him. Prominent among these agonies, as depicted by Mrs. Sherwood, is that of having said that which "one would rather have left unsaid." The cold chills and the shivers and the burning fever in the cheeks which follow these unhappy accidents can be remembered by us all. A remark illustrating this was made to a lady, who met an old friend who was glad to see her. "I am glad to see you so happy and prosperous, my dear," said he. "Your father's old friends had feared that you had not married quite as well as you ought to have done." The gentleman opposite, who happened to be the husband, did not seem to appreciate this remark.

The humiliating consciousness of having made a false move must accompany us in many a game besides that of chess, and perhaps it is a part of some constitutions to be always doing the wrong thing. One of the agonies is to make an elaborate apology for not having gone to your friend's, and to have her say: "Why! I thought you were there!" We are not of half so much consequence as we think we are, and therefore, what sensitive people construe into insults are not in nine cases out of ten intended as such.

"Were you ever cut—cut dead?" says the heroine of a novel.

"No, I always think people are near sighted, or thinking of themselves," was the sensible reply.

Another agony, after failing ourselves, is to see somebody else fail. "There he goes, putting his foot in it again," said a friend, observing the floundering of his brother in a conversational sea. It is dreadful to hear a reader break down, a singer give up his song. It is also an agony to hear two women saying a great deal more than they mean about some prominent scandal, each led on by a volatile temperament and an easy fluency, not with the downright intention of maligning and misrepresenting a friend and acquaintance, but simply stimulated by the interest of the occasion and each emulous to know more than the other. Would that we could—

Ring in the nobler modes of life
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Then no shy person would be embarrassed, no sensitive person "cut." No agonies of society would be endured if everybody were kind hearted and well bred. The careful chronicler of society in the days of Charles II, Old Pepys, however, describes the same agonies; he was fond of commemorating his own blunders. How he took all the pudding sauce at a dinner, thoughtlessly, and saw everybody else looking at his plate enviously; and we have one thousand and one American confessions that, where pleasure and luxury rule a set in which there is no tradition of good manners, there must be these occasional false moves.

BILL NYE ON THE ROAD.

A Few Remarks on the Peculiarities of Porters.

I carry with me, this year, a small, sorrel bag, weighing a little over twenty ounces. It contains a slight bottle of horse medicine and a powder rag. Sometimes it also contains a costly robe de nuit, when I do not forget and I save and toss in the sleeping car or hotel. I am not overdrawing this matter, however, when I say honestly that the shrill cry of fire at night in most any hotel in the United States now would bring to the fire escape from one to six employes of said hotel, wearing these costly vestments with my brief but imperishable name engraved on the bosom.

This little traveling bag, which is not bigger than a man's hand, is rudely pulled out of my grasp as I enter the inn, and it has cost me $20 to get it back again from the porter. Besides, I have paid $8.35 for new braid to replace those that had been torn off in a frantic scuffle between the porter and myself to see which would get away with it.

Yesterday I was talking with a reformed lecturer about this peculiarity of the porters. He said he used to lecture a great deal at moderate prices throughout the country, and after ten years of earnest toil he was enabled to retire with a rich experience and $9 in money. He lectured on phrenology and took his meals with the chairman of the lecture committee. In Quincy, Ohio, the baggageman allowed his trunk to fall from a great height and the lid was knocked off and the bust which the professor used in his lecture was busted. He therefore had to borrow a bald headed man to act as bust for him in the evening. After the close of the lecture the professor found that the bust had stolen the gross receipts from his coat tail pocket while he was lecturing. The only improbable feature about this story is the implication that a bald headed man would commit a crime.

But still he did not become soured. He pressed on and lectured to the gentle janitors of the land in piercing tones. He was always kind to every one, even when people criticised his lecture and went away before he got through. He forgave them and paid his bills just the same as he did when people liked him.

Once a newspaper man who had done him a great wrong and said that "the lecture was decayed and that the professor would endear himself to every one if he would some night at his hotel, instead of blowing out the gas and turning off his brains as he usually did, just turn off the gas and blow out his brains." But the professor did not go to his office and blow hot o's in his cigars. He spoke kindly to him always and once when the two met in a barber shop, and it was doubtful which was "next," as they came in from opposite ends of the room, the professor gently yielded the chair to the man who had done him the great wrong, and while the barber was shaving him eleven tons of ceiling peeled off and fell on the editor who had been so cruel and so rude, and when they gathered up the debris a day or two afterwards it was almost impossible to tell which was ceiling and which was remains.

So it is always best to deal gently with the erring, if possible if you think it will be fatal to them.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Two Heroic Souls.

"Dear George, I deem it only just to tell you that I am not the rich girl the world thinks me. My father's income is smaller than it has been, and my own private fortune, from my losses on the turf, yields less than thirty thousand a year."

"Lulu, dear, do you think me a fortune hunter that filthy lucre influences my love for you? Never! I love you all the more for your poverty."—Life.

A Precious Air Cushion.

We were speaking the summer of '87 among the White mountains. Prominent among the guests at our hotel was old Mrs. B——, of Boston, always grating of her fine blood and old connections, or worrying every one by appeals to come and assist her in looking for various missing articles which through great carelessness she was invariably mislaying.

Judge of our dismay when one morning the old lady seated herself in a large mountain wagon that we had engaged to take us on a long day's excursion to Randolph Hill. In vain did we picture to her the fatigues of the drive and discomforts she would meet with—go she would; and from the moment we left the hotel door her tongue began. "Take care of my eye glasses, my dear, they belonged to my great grandmother," and "May I ask you, my dear, to assist me in disentangling the fringes of my shawl; being left me by a distinguished ancestor, I prize it highly," etc.

Finally on our arrival at Randolph one of the gentlemen stepped forward to assist the old lady to dismount, when we were convulsed by the following: "Take care, my dear sir, my air cushion; oh, take care, what would become of me should the air escape!"

"I do assure you, madame," said he, "that I am handling it with great care, but do not distress yourself about it, for should it become necessary it will give me great pleasure to inflate it for you."

"Yes, yes," said the old lady; "but it would not be the same thing at all, for at present it contains the breath of a dear friend!"—Philadelphia Press.

A Missed Opportunity.

"There's one place where you haven't looked for burglars, Maria," said Mr. Goodsleeper, lazily watching his wife as she got down on the floor, and, shutting one eye, tried to look into the two inch space under the bed for a burly robber. "Where?" she exclaimed nervously. "In the Bible, Maria; in the Bible." It didn't seem to impress her very much and he grew heavy hearted long hours afterward, when he remembered that he had intended to say dictionary.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Popular Play.

Wife—John, I wish you would get tickets for the new play, "Hole in the Air."

Husband—Does the play possess any literary merit?

Wife—The papers say not.

Husband—I'll get tickets for it to-morrow.—Epoch.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival of and departure of trains at and from the several depots in the city, according to the latest changes.

ERIE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 7	10:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 37	2:20 a. m.	No. 6	12:05 p. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 38	3:30 p. m.
No. 3	11:25 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.

BEE LINE.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	1:05 a. m.	No. 8	3:15 a. m.
No. 3	10:23 a. m.	No. 10	2:45 a. m.
No. 5	4:25 p. m.	No. 2	2:43 p. m.
No. 7	12:25 a. m.	No. 6	9:57 p. m.
Local	9:50 a. m.	Local	2:43 p. m.

C., H. V. AND T.

SOUTH.		SOUTH.	
No. 1	5:41 p. m.	No. 2	9:53 a. m.
No. 3	8:57 a. m.	No. 4	8:40 p. m.

C. AND A.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8:50 a. m.	No. 12	5:20 a. m.
No. 5	2:55 p. m.	No. 10	7:15 p. m.
No. 17	3:30 p. m.	No. 30	7:00 p. m.
No. 3	10:45 p. m.	No. 8	10:45 p. m.
No. 24	4:30 a. m.	No. 16	12:01 p. m.

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. & A.—West ..... 8:00 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—North ..... 8:27 a. m.
C. H. V. & T.—South ..... 9:25 a. m.
C. C. C. & I.—West ..... 10:27 a. m.
Erie—East ..... 12:05 p. m.
C. C. C. & I.—East ..... 2:47 p. m.
Erie—West ..... 2:55 p. m.

Day mails close one-half hour before schedule time of departure, except C. & A., which closes 10 minutes earlier than one-half hour.

NIGHT MAILS.

C. C. C. & I., South of Delaware, ... 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, ... 8:40 p. m.
C. C. C. & I., North of Galion, ... 3:22 a. m.
Chicago, ... 11:10 p. m.

☞ Night mails close at 8:30 and 9 p. m., city time.

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A PHOTOGRAPHER'S TRIALS.

Extravagant Demands on His Skill, Patience and Good Nature.

A photographer meets with many strange characters and is a witness of many curious incidents. In a recent informal talk before the Society of Amateur Photographers, Abraham Bogardus, the veteran photographer, told a number of amusing stories of incidents that happened to him in the course of his forty-one years' experience in the studio and dark room. He prefaced his talk with a few sarcastic remarks regarding young men who write long screeds in photographic papers on how to take photographs, whom the experiences of a single day "under the skylight" would cause them to wish they had never been born. He then went on to speak of the unreasonable demands which many sitters make.

"At one time," he said, "a lady brought three children, two boys and a girl, to me, to have their pictures taken. They came all prepared, with a doll for the girl and a gun and a hobby horse for the boys. Well, there was a row at the start. Both boys wanted to mount the horse. We got that settled after a time, but only to strike a new trouble. Of course you all know that the nearer together you group the objects to be photographed the better picture you will get. Well, this woman was a genius in her way; she did not want her children grouped close together as other people's were, but she wanted the little girl taken in the middle of the room and the boys off in opposite corners. Of course I told her it could not be done, whereupon she said: 'Well, Mr. Bogardus, I have always been told that you were very accommodating. I have been to three or four photographers and they all told me the same thing. I don't see as you are any more accommodating than the rest of them.' At another time a man, an Irishman, of course, wanted a carte-de-visite, and he wanted it 'life size.' Some people, by the way, never seem to understand the difference between 'full length' and 'life size.' I told him that the plate wouldn't hold it. 'Then take it with the legs hanging down,' were his instructions. Gen. Logan, who used to sit for me, did not often joke, but he did occasionally. He came in one day and saw hanging on the wall a picture of a man whom he greatly disliked. He turned to me and said: 'I see you take pictures of everybody.' 'Yes,' was my answer; 'that is what I am here for.' 'I suppose you would take a picture of the devil if you could get him to sit for you.' 'Of course. I suppose I could run off a good many of them in Washington!' 'Yes,' he replied; 'that's the best place in the world to sell them.'

"An old lady once came to me who wanted a picture, 'full face, but a little three cornered.' I once asked Dr. Tyng if he would not prefer a side view, and he replied: 'No, sir. I am an upright man. I don't turn to the right or left for any man.' But amid all the fun we also see some very sad things. I remember once a woman came in with a bundle in her arms which when unrolled proved to be the dead body of her little baby, which she wanted photographed. I remember once one of our venerable judges came in with his wife. I took both their pictures. He was perfectly satisfied with his, but she did not seem exactly pleased with hers, said it was too old. The judge turned to her and remarked: 'Well, mother, if you wanted a handsome picture you should have begun thirty years ago.' That settled it; she had nothing more to say. A lady came to me once to make an appointment for a friend who, she said, was very difficult to suit. She had tried dozens of photographers and had never been suited. Of course I promised to do the best I could for her. At the appointed time the lady came. She was old, and weighed at least 200 pounds. Her skin looked like a boiled lobster, and she was clad in low neck and short sleeves. I did not wonder she was never suited. Well, I did my best, but when the picture was made she agreed with me perfectly that it did look horrid. She did not order any of them."—New York Tribune.

Looking for Her Pocket.

"I see you have been poking fun at women's pockets," said a lady friend to the Stroller. "I am glad of it. Why, it has got so now that a woman has to get out a search warrant to find the pocket in a dress when it comes home from the dressmaker. We had a funny case in point in our women's missionary meeting at the church. The leader of the meeting had just finished reading a most affecting appeal from our lady missionary in Caffraria, and there was a solemn pause of expectant attention till some sister should feel moved to speak. Presently a white haired old lady—a mother in Israel—rose slowly and feebly to her feet. All eyes were turned upon her, and we waited to see whether she wished to make a few remarks or lead in prayer. One hand, incased in its wrinkled black kid glove, went fumbling and groping among the folds of her skirt. After a long pause she drew out a clean handkerchief still in its folds, and then with an air of relief, slowly sat down again. She had only risen to find her pocket."—Chicago Journal.

Willing to Oblige the Jury.

An amusing line was spoken in Judge Garrison's court, in Camden, the other day.

A gawky Jerseyman was on the witness stand, and, instead of speaking so that the jury could hear him, he persisted in mumbling his answers to his counsel. Finally the judge said:

"Will you kindly speak so that these gentlemen can hear you?" pointing to the jury.

The up countryman turned around and found the twelve men all in an attitude of strained attention. His face thereupon lighted up with a half grateful and half flattered expression, and he replied: "Why, certainly. Are they interested in my case?"

And from this point on he made a better witness, feeling, as he did, that he had an audience that wanted to listen to him.—Philadelphia Press.

A TRUJILLO BULL FIGHT.

DANGEROUS AND CRUEL SPORT AMID WILD ENTHUSIASM.

Saddling and Riding an Enraged Bull—Two Fools Who Will Take No More Daring Promenades—Women Become as Excited and Clamorous as the Men.

The national sport of these countries, which ape the customs of their Spanish ancestors, is the bull fight; but in the skill shown by the professionals the exhibitions cannot be compared to those of Havana or of larger Mexican towns. Not having any bull ring in Trujillo, the plaza was fenced in on three sides with heavy oak, the fourth side of the square being the fronts of a line of houses, whose occupants, during the continuance of the fight, could not leave their homes without stepping out of the front door into the bull ring. No sport is so attractive to the Honduranian as this, and he blocks out his time so well that the seductive game of poker, which he calls "pokar," is never going on when his desire is to be in the plaza. The fence was covered with urchins from miles around, and many foolhardy "ladinos," or half breeds, were daring their acquaintances to walk arm in arm around the ring while the enraged animal was being tortured by the picadors. On two different occasions during the hour I was watching the bull twice left his tormentors and butted through those taking their daring promenade, and with such success that two fools were killed before the trained bull fighters could control the bull.

A DANGEROUS RIDE.

Of six bulls but one was deemed worthy of being killed; but in obedience to the yells and demands of the spectators, the ceremony of saddling and riding the brute had to be done before the death, which requires what seems at first the most reckless disregard of danger. A rope is thrown over the bull's horns, with which he is dragged to the fence, his head held close to the ground, roaring with rage, while a strong saddle is securely buckled on with two heavy horsehair girths. The moment this is done a cowboy, or "vaquero," jumps into the saddle, the bull is let loose, and goes roaring and plunging and bucking with rage around the ring. The vaquero tortures the brute with spiked spurs, and after each contortion or unsuccessful attempt to unseat his rider, comes the spontaneous and deafening applause from the spectators, which increases the animal's rage.

Great agility and strength is necessary, and the rider fairly takes his life into his own hands when he springs on the beast. He is unable to dismount until the bull is tired out with his tremendous exertions, and then he is again dragged to the fence to be unsaddled. The vaquero I saw was twenty-five minutes in the saddle, and when ready to dismount fell exhausted into the arms of his companions, too weak to walk to his quarters; and it was his grit and will power only that prevented him from being thrown, gored and stamped to death by the infuriated bull during the last five minutes of the performance.

When the bull had been enraged to the satisfaction of all, loud cries came from every throat for the "matador," who was no more than a dark skinned mixture of negro and Carib, and a day laborer in Trujillo. The cries had hardly died away, when the slight, symmetrical figure of the matador appeared, facing the bull on the other side of the ring as the exhausted picadors retired. He was dressed in chamois trousers, with a tight fitting black velvet blouse beautifully embroidered in gold and silver bullion, while on his head was the regulation cocked hat, with black ostrich plumes.

THE ARTISTIC SLAYER.

For an instant the bull glared at his new enemy, who stood bashfully tapping his leg with his sword as the noise ceased. The animal seemed to appreciate why the matador was there, and with brute instinct rushed on him head down to raise him on his horns. The suspense was great as the bull drew near, but not a muscle of the matador moved. When the animal's horns were but two feet from the motionless man, he quietly stepped aside and planked two spiked rods, one with each hand, in the animal's shoulders. The bull roared with rage and plowed up the earth in his efforts to stop in his headlong rush, and to return again to the matador. Three times the infuriated bull charged him, and three times the matador carelessly planted the two spikes, when the spectators demanded the death of the bull. The man merely examined the point of his sword, stepped aside as before, dexterously plunged his weapon to its hilt between the shoulder blades until it pierced the heart, and the animal fell quivering in death at his feet.

The enthusiasm knew no bounds; men threw their hats over into the ring, emptied their pockets of money, while the ladies threw their fans, gloves and dainty handkerchiefs as a tribute to the skill of the matador. The common people made a rush across the fence, and despite his protestations, the hero of the day was soon being carried around the ring on their shoulders amid the applause of hundreds of pleased natives.—Cor. New York Times.

Paper from Wood.

The discovery of the value of wood in paper making is credited to Dr. H. H. Hill, of this city. About forty years ago the doctor visited the paper mill at Vassalboro, and after looking over the machinery suggested the feasibility of using wood, and asked why the manufacturers did not get a few bales of excelsior from Augusta, where it was made, and try the experiment of making paper from wood. "It can't be done," said the manufacturers. "Have not you as much gumption as the hornets, whose nests are made of wood paper?" asked the doctor. The result of the conversation was a letter, some time later, from the firm's wholesale agents in Boston, asking what they were putting in their paper to make it so much better than it had been. "It was the wood, then first used in this way.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

Stranger Than Fiction.

Some information has just been obtained of a remarkable case in Birmingham, a series of circumstances having been brought to light from which it is expected that a laboring man in the town is likely to come into possession of a fortune of something between £20,000 and £25,000. Some years ago the borough was noted for its hat making. Among the hatters was one William Thursfield, and a young man in his employ became attached to one of his daughters. They married and went to a Yorkshire town, where they established themselves successfully in business. No children resulted from the marriage, and the couple amassed a large fortune. Mr. Thursfield died at a ripe old age, and soon after Loftus, his son-in-law, died. He divided the life interest in his extensive property to his widow, at whose death it was to go to the next of kin on the Thursfield side. About three years ago Mrs. Loftus died. Afterward efforts were made to obtain information as to the next of kin, but the usual advertisements did not yield the desired information. A Yorkshire gentleman has been at Newcastle and has obtained valuable information. The man for whom search was made proves to be Alfred Thursfield, who is a bricklayer's laborer over 60 years old and who has a grown up family. Thursfield is believed to be the heir, and if that is proved he will pass from poverty, in his little house in Salter's lane, to riches and ease.—Boston Herald.

The Wastes of Poetry.

Why is it that every one wants to write poetry? This instinct leads to some droll incidents in newspaper offices. The waste basket heaped with effusions from young persons is a matter of course, but the malady does not in all cases end with youth. Middle aged business men—successful men, too—have not infrequently the weakness. It is an odd spectacle when a dignified old gentleman comes in, and, with some hesitation, but with unlimited confidence of what he has written, offers "a few lines" for consideration. It is almost pitiful to see his interest in the thing and to note his ill disguised sorrow when informed that what he has presented cannot be used. He does not realize, nor can the majority of people, that rhyme is not necessarily poetry and that a jingle is not all that is necessary to make verses worthy of publication. It must be the mere sense of rhythm, unaccompanied by the sense of what is new or strong, the mere tickle of the jingle on the ear, which makes so many people think themselves poets. Even in Chicago, materialistic, money making, "get there" Chicago, the value of the white paper spoiled annually by so called poems which are never printed would equal the proverbial prince's ransom—provided, of course, the ransom were not unreasonably high.—Chicago Tribune.

The Malice of Criminals.

If all the threats made of contemplated vengeance of convicted criminals were carried out, the mortality among officers of the law would be astounding. No thief ever felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law, so runs the ancient chestnut, and it is equally true that never yet was there a criminal who had philosophy enough to give the officer who sends him up credit for doing his duty. They imagine themselves the victim of a private grievance, and when they are on their way to the penitentiary they honestly believe that they intend to get even with the officer at the expiration of their terms. A year or two in the prison has a wonderfully calming effect, and when the prisoner is released he is not inclined to seek readmission to its walls. No little scheme of revenge will tempt him to take the chances of another term. I do not recall a single case in my police experience where a returned convict has attempted the life of a prosecuting officer.—Police Official in Globe-Democrat.

Dolce of Fish.

Dolce of fish are very numerous, and with particulars of a few examples we close our paper. John Thake, in his will, drawn up in 1537, left his house and land on condition that his heirs, annually on Friday, in the first week in Lent, gave to the poor of Clavering, in Essex, one barrel of white herrings and a cade of red herrings. At Dronfield, Derbyshire, in 1577, Richard Stevenson left half a hundred of herrings, and as much bread as could be made from a "strike" of good wheat. The doles were to be distributed every Friday during Lent forever. At Farnham Royal, Buckinghamshire, in 1661, David Slater gave money to purchase bread and herrings and a pair of kid gloves annually for the parson of the parish for the time being. The gloves were to be purchased ready for the first Sunday in Lent. At Newmarket in Suffolk there was a bequest of fish and fagots.—Chambers' Journal.

Hypnotized by the Phonograph.

Dr. Pinel, of Paris, is said to have succeeded in hypnotizing several subjects by means of the phonograph. All the commands given through this channel were, he declares, as readily obeyed as those which he uttered directly, and "suggestions" of every possible sort were as effectually communicated through the medium of the machine as if made viva voce. The conclusion which he deduces from his experiments is that the received theory of a magnetic current passing from the operator to the subject is entirely baseless, and that the real cause of the phenomena of hypnotism is nervous derangement on the part of those subject to them.—New York Telegram.

What Is Nightmare?

What we call a nightmare was by our forefathers supposed to be the Saxon demon Mara or Mare, a kind of vampire, sitting on the sleeper's chest. These vampires were said to be the guardians of hidden treasures, over which they brooded as hens over their eggs, and the place where they sat was termed their nidus, or nest. Hence when any one supposes he has made a great discovery we ask if he has discovered a mare's nest, or the place where the vampire keeps guard over the hypothetical treasures.—Detroit Free Press.

WE ONLY PLAYED AT LOVE.

We only played at love, you see,
And yet today the memory,
Like faded tea roses' scent, to me
Comes floating hazy,
As fleecy clouds across the moon,
Left out upon an afternoon,
Or as a waltzer hears a tune
Amidst the mazy.

I had to hold your hand, you know,
Because the "stage work" had it so;
I wonder did I let it go
Without a pressure?
Thus is it even things that were,
Remembered, make our pulses stir,
Nor even wisdom can demur
To call them treasure.

Not seven months had passed in turn
Ere you were married; so I burn
These "acting" letters here, and turn
To other fancies;
But still 'tis very sweet to me,
This thinbed little comedy,
I'm glad we played at love, you see,
And took our chances.

—Drake's Magazine.

Lawyer's Labors.

Within the memory of men still living, it was not a difficult task for a lawyer in active practice to familiarize himself with all the leading American decisions. How is it now? Unless his memory is abnormally developed he cannot retain the names of the reports, even, much less their contents. In this multitude of authorities, both luminous and fuliginous, no proposition, however absurd, is required to stand with apparent support. The lawyer of the present, instead of basing his judgment upon broad, general principles of right, is apt to spend his time and waste his faculties in delving and searching among the yellow covered literature of a public law library (no one but a millionaire can afford one of his own) for some case similar to the one in hand. He shrinks into a mere "decision index or an echo." He becomes a patient toiler searching for the threads of precedent to twist a rope with which to strangle principle. A writer who took the pains to gather the statistics asserts that from December, 1886, to August, 1887—a period of eight months—the supreme court and the courts of last resort of the various states rendered 8,325 decisions, in most of which opinions were written.—Forum.

Oysters in Antiquity.

Raw oysters were eaten at Athens and Rome as a prepandial whet. The Romans coated their oysters with honey, and kept them until they were slightly putrid. The simple and clumsy methods of Apicius, the third celebrated glutton of the name, for preserving oysters, was to wash them in vinegar and pack them in vessels coated with pitch. The oysters thus prepared and sent from Britain to the Emperor Trajan, when in Parthia, were considered "fresh," and have been sufficient to entitle this man's name to be handed down through twenty centuries. If he is to be deemed famous in direct proportion to the nadiness of his invention, he should be famous indeed. Brillat Savarin's prepandial whet consisted of three or four dozen oysters. Sieur Laperte, whom he used to entertain tete-a-teto at dinner, is said to have complained because he could not get his fill of oysters. Savarin determined to give him satisfaction in this respect, and let him go to his thirty-second dozen, when Laperto turned his attention to the dinner with powers unembarrassed by his prelude.—American Analyst.

How Scarlet Fever Is Distributed.

The Medical Era relates the case of a girl aged about 8, living at Fortress Monroe, Va., who was some months ago attacked by scarlet fever, the disease running a typical course. For a long time no possible source of contagion could be discovered. The child had not been absent from home, had been with no one lately exposed, and no other case was known to exist anywhere in the vicinity. Subsequently Dr. Brooke learned that one of the house servants had nursed a case of scarlet fever in a distant city just about a year before. After the case terminated she packed some of her things, including some clothing then worn, in a trunk, and left the place. A year later she had the trunk sent to her, opened it and took out the contents, the little girl being present and handling the things. Very soon after the latter was attacked, as stated.

To Make Them Scream.

There is extant an anecdote illustrative of the actor Compton's opinion of the average amateur player. Once an egotistical young amateur persistently tried to engage him in a discussion on acting.

"I am anxious to become a professional now," said the young man, "for I always get splendid notices, and all my friends think I should make a great hit."

"What line?" inquired Compton.

"Well," was the reply, "I play all the funny parts, but I don't succeed in making my audience laugh heartily. I want to make them scream, as you do."

"Ah," dryly responded Compton, "you should change your line of characters. Try Hamlet and let me know how you succeed."—Detroit Free Press.

A Dog Habit.

It has been remarked that dogs turn around several times before lying down. The habit is supposed to point to the time in canine history when the dog was wild and inhabited jungles or tall grass. Then it was necessary to turn several times in order to twist the grass into the proper position for pressing down into a comfortable nest. The habit became fixed and the modern dog has not outgrown it.—Kansas City Journal.

Defined.

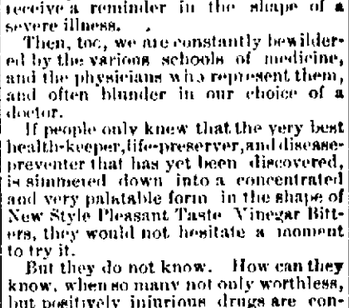
When the late Professor Proctor was an English school examiner, he one day asked a little girl to tell him the difference between a man and a brute. She said:

"A brute is an imperfect beast. Man is a perfect beast."—Youth's Companion.

Geographical Information.

Freddie—Papa, why do they call California "the Pacific Slope?"

Papa (reflectively)—It must be because a good many bad characters from other law breakers peacefully slope their way.—Pittsburg Bulletin.



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Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,

NEW YORK CITY.

MEN ONLY Cure for weakness, nervousness, lost manhood, etc. Book Free. Hoo Bak. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

[LONG LIFE]

There is nothing in the world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people put off caring for their health—not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often blunder in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names guises, that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of expensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

Send for a beautiful book free.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE

ERIE

—FOR—

Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Trains to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

—WITH—

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.

5 97 Central Time, 5 minutes slower than Columbus Time

Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday	10.50 a.m.
No. 5, daily	2.55 p.m.
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday	8.20 a.m.
No. 3, daily	11.05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily	5.20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday	12.05 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday	3.20 p.m.
No. 8, daily	10.45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.

E. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pass. Ag't, Warren, O

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY

With its Pullman Built Equipment, Substantially Constructed Roadway and Low Rates of Fare, Insures a Safe, Speedy and Economical Journey to All Points East and West. Write to your nearest railway agent for the

Attractive Low Rates

Via this line.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect Dec. 2, 1888.

EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12	No. 16
Lv. Chicago	2 25‡	8.45§	8.10‡	5.10‡
" Archer Avenue	2.35	8.55	8.20	5.45
" Englewood	2.55	9.15	8.40	6.05
" Hammond	3 25	9 45	9.15	6.40
" Crown Point	.....	10 19	9.42	7 25
" Kouts	.....	11.01	.....	8.23
" North Judson	.....	11 31	*10.55	9.09
" Rochester	5 40	*2.35‡	11.50	.....
" Akron	.....	1.01	*12.10§	.....
" Newton	6.10	1.25	12 37	No. 18
" Bolivar	.....	1.28	.....	.....
" Huntington	6.55	2 2.	1.15	6.00§
" Kingsland	.....	3 05	.....	* 6.36
" Decatur	7.45	3 32	2.12	7.15
" Enterprise	.....	4 10	2 40	8.00
" Spencerville	.....	4 14	2 05	9.10
" Lima	8 55	5 32	3.25	9.45
" Preston	.....	5.45	.....	*10.20
" Kenton	9.48	6 10	4 15	10.55
Ar. Marion	10.30	7 15	5.00	12.01§
" New York	11.07	.....	7 57	.....
" Boston	6 10§	.....	12 44	.....

WESTWARD.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 17.
Lv. Marion	8.10§	11.20§	3.15‡	3.30‡
" Kenton	8.50	12 10§	3.55	4.45
" Preston	9.17	.....	.....	* 5.25
" Lima	9.45	1 05	4.36	6.15
" Spencerville	10 14	.....	.....	6.55
" Enterprise	10 45	1.50	5.22	7.40
" Decatur	11 26	2 27	5 59	8.40
" Kingsland	11.58	.....	.....	9.24
" Huntington	1 10§	3 25	6.50	10.30
" Bolivar	1.42	.....	.....	.....
" Newton	1 45	4.08	7 22	.....
" Akron	2.14	.....	.....	No. 15.
" Rochester	2 38	4.45	8.00	.....
" North Judson	3 51	.....	.....	6.10§
" Kouts	4.25	.....	.....	7.32
" Crown Point	5 10	.....	.....	8.12
" Hammond	8 05	7 25	10 25	8.50
" Englewood	6 30	7.55	10.55	9.20
" Archer Avenue	7 00	8.15	11.15	9.40
Ar. Chicago	7 10	8 25	11.25	9.50
Lv. New York	.....	8 30§	5.00	.....
" Boston	.....	8 00	8.30§	.....

Nos. 8, 12, 10, 3, 5 and 15 daily. Where time is not shown trains do not stop. Nos. 17 and 18 daily except Sunday. * stop on signal. ‡ p.m. §a.m.

F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't., Chicago.
T. W. BUTTOWS, Superintendent, Chicago.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y

TIME CARD.

Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.

[Central Time.]

NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 10. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday		
Lv. Pomeroy	3.30pm	5.25am	.....	.....
" Gallipolis	4.24pm	7.37am	.....	.....
" McArthur Jc	5.56pm	12.06pm	.....	.....
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 1. Daily**	**No. 3. Daily**		
Lv. Athens	7.00am	6.05pm	.....	.....
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm	.....	.....
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.03pm	.....	.....
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm	.....	.....
Toledo Division.	**No. 2. Daily.**	**No. 4. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	7.00am	4.00pm	.....	.....
" Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm	.....	.....
" Prospect	8.47am	5.20pm	.....	.....
" MARION	8.57am	5.41pm	.....	.....
" Upp'Sand'sky	9.15am	6.35pm	.....	.....
" Carey	9.35am	6.55pm	.....	.....
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm	.....	.....
Ar. Toledo	11.25am	8.40pm	.....	.....

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily		
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm	.....	.....
" Fostoria	8.24am	6.30pm	.....	.....
" Carey	8.55am	7.24pm	.....	.....
" Up'S'nd'sky	9.15am	8.00pm	.....	.....
" MARION	9.32am	8.40pm	.....	.....
" Prospect	10.13am	9.00pm	.....	.....
" Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm	.....	.....
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.20pm	.....	.....
Hocking Valley Division.	**No. 4. Daily**	**No. 2. Daily**		
Lv. Columbus	8.00am	4.00pm	.....	.....
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.23pm	.....	.....
" Logan	10.06am	6.20pm	.....	.....
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm	.....	.....
River Division.	**No. 4. Daily except Sunday**	**No. 8. Daily except Sunday**		
Lv. McArthur Jc	12.06pm	9.22am	.....	.....
" Gallipolis	1 41pm	1.55pm	.....	.....
" Pomeroy	3.32pm	3.30pm	.....	.....

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.

Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.

☞These connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

E. J. FARMINGHAM, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.

G. S. CARR, General Supt.

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SANFORD'S!

$3.00 Will buy a Choice Tea Set that has heretofore cost a much larger sum.

$3.00 Will buy a Chamber Set that nobody should miss at that figure.

$9.75 Will buy a Dinner Set never before offered at such a low figure.

All Choicely Decorated.

☞These offers are for ONE WEEK ONLY! Don't miss seeing them.

NEW DESIGNS
—IN—
WALL -:- PAPER!
—AT—
REASONABLE PRICES!
—AT—
WIANT'S.

FOR SALE.—House and lot, centrally located. House containing 7 rooms in first-class condition. Will be sold on easy payments.
62w9 GEO. D. CORTELAND

FOR RENT.—A new house of eight rooms on south West street. Inquire of Emma Kowalke, south Main street.

FOR RENT.—Rooms formerly occupied by Star office. Re-painted, re-papered, good order. Also rooms now occupied by Dr. Clark, in Fite block. Call on L. Fite.

FOR RENT.—The store-room adjoining Vail's gallery, in the Centennial block; will fitted for dry goods or other merchandise. Rent reasonable. Inquire of Jacob Keller. 90tf

FOR RENT.—Three rooms on the second floor of the McWilliams block, opposite Hotel Marion, new and fitted in excellent style. Inquire of Dr. McWilliams. 101tf

FOR SALE.—And be removed immediately—the building occupied by Wesley Harsch, near City Hall, on South street. Will sell very cheap if sold this week. Call on John F. Fiher. 98-6

FOR SALE.—Very cheap for cash, one baby carriage and one baby cradle. Inquire at this office. 98tf

WANTED.—W. P. Kramer would like to rent a small dwelling centrally located, or a double house suitable for two families. Inquire at this office or at Williams & Leffler's.

STAR OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER 51.

—Buy your bread at Rupp's.

Will Ball Sundayed in Prospect.

—Choice butter at Baner's grocery.

—Rev. Schwentarth is at Espyville on a short visit.

S. A. Court, of Toledo, was in town over Sunday.

- F. K. Gaffney made a business trip to Fowler today.

- A limited number of Robert Fismete in paper at 18 cents, at Wiant's.

- Miss Puma Johnson has returned home from an extended visit at Pittsburg, Pa.

Kosciusko Lodge, I. O. O. F., will perform work in the initiatory degree tonight.

—Mrs. John Castle, of Columbus, is the guest of Mrs. Bowen and family, on High street.

A. T. Hedges is raising his residence and putting a new foundation under it, on south High street.

-J. W. Lake and lady, of Hepburn, were the guests of G. W. Morral and family on Silver street over Sunday.

Dr. J. W. McMurray has returned from Cleveland, where he has been attending a course of medical lectures.

- Rollie M. Shute spent Sunday in Delaware. Rollie seems to find an irresistable attraction in the College City.

- Rev. I. R. Griffith will preach at the Linn school house, near McDonald's, on Sunday, March 24th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

- N. B Johnson returned this morning to Oberlin, where he is attending school, after a short visit at his home in this city

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B Gurley's, No. 16 north East street Call on him. 1391

—John Shrader, of the Malleable Iron Works, was called to his home in Delaware this morning, by a message announcing the serious illness of his brother.

CHASE & HUNTER.

FOR EXCHANGE—100-acre farm in Union county, Ohio. Good orchard, log house and barn. Will trade on Marion county land and pay difference.

FOR SALE—25 acres on Green Camp pike, near Marion; desirable, cheap.

FOR SALE—2-acre tract in East Marion; desirable as a whole for residence or to divide.

—Misses Emma and Nona Fahey spent Sunday in Delaware.

—Rev. W. E. Thomas preached at Prospect Sunday evening.

—Harry Thompson left Sunday evening on a short trip to Chicago.

—Will Tracy spent Sunday in Richwood, the guest of friends at that place.

—John Denny, of Cleveland, was the guest of his parents in this city, over Sunday.

—Miss Mary Eversole spent Sunday the guest of her sister, Miss Alice Eversole, in this city.

-Charley and Jim Phillips were the guests of friends and relatives at Marseilles over Sunday.

—Mell J. Bell is the father of a new baby, born last Saturday, and Mell is happy because its a boy.

—Mrs. Frank Jennings has gone to the home of her mother, in Richwood, to remain a few weeks.

—Miss Mary Morrison returned to her home at Urbana Saturday afternoon, after a short visit in this city.

—Miss Clara Myers, who has been the guest of friends on South street, returned to her home at Carey this morning.

W. P. Kramer has returned from his trip to Oregon and California, greatly delighted with the country and climate.

—A large and complete line, correct forms of Legal Printing Co.'s and Robt Clarke's blanks at city prices, at Wiant's.

—Miss J. Thomas returned to her home at Union City, Ind., this morning, after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in this city.

—Col. Sargent, manager of Music Hall, has just closed a contract for one of the largest shows on the road, Frank Mayo with his trained lions and tigers.

Frank Davis closed his school last Friday in sub district No. 1, after a six-months' term. He is having a two weeks' vacation and then will begin the spring term

It is rumored that a new building will be erected some time during the coming summer, on the corner now occupied by G. W. Bowers and owned by P. B. Thew.

Judge Criswell and George Welland left this morning for Mt. Gilead. George has resigned his position with Charley Criswell and will run a restaurant for his brother in Mt. Gilead.

H. A. Bates stopped off on his way to Hillsdale College, Saturday and Sunday, to visit his mother. He has been in attendance at the annual northern division conference of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity held at Delaware last week.

—Birds change with the seasons and just now the flock of chippies hovering about the Red and Blue houses are flying to other quarters. It has been uncomfortably warm for chippies here for the past few days despite the rough March weather.

—Graham Earle and Miss Singleton and their strong company will be at Music Hall next week. Mr. Earle played a week's engagement here last spring, giving the best of satisfaction to crowded houses, and he will be given a generous welcome on his return.

-Harry Foreman had a narrow escape from being killed Sunday afternoon, at the N. Y., P. and O. depot, while trying to board N. Y., P. and O. train 82. He slipped in some manner and came near falling under the wheels. As it was, his cloths were badly torn in the fall, and he suffered several bruises and scratches.

—A small boy, aged about seven years, named Haycook, came very near being run over by the cars opposite the N. Y. P. and O. depot Sunday afternoon, in attempting to jump from the side of a box car to the high platform at the freight house. He, in some manner, slipped and came very near falling under the wheels. People who stood near turned their heads expecting every moment to hear his screams, but luckily he escaped unhurt.

Court Adjourned.

Judge Norris adjourned court Saturday evening until Saturday, March 23d, when a one-day session will be held to finish up the February term After that it will probably be adjourned sine die.

The Judge opened the March term at Upper Sandusky today.

MARION RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Its Annual Report For the Year Ending March 5th, 1889.

"When with love our hearts are all aglow,
Who n the tale of sorrow meets the ear,
And in pity for another's woe
Gently falls the sympathetic tear,
Let us outward reach, charity to teach,
And so prove, not only in our speech,
But in every deed, helping grevious need,
Sweet is charity.
O sweet charity! 'Tis the cry to heed."

The annual report of the Marion Relief Association for the year ending the 5th of the present month is as follows.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Forty ladies and four gentlemen have paid their dues this year and have been registered as members of this society.

Fifteen regular and five called meetings have been held. These have been generally well attended, great harmony has prevailed and the interest in this department of work—the relief of the sick and suffering—seems not to have abated

At the beginning of the year our treasury was very low, but, thanks to the liberality of our citizens, we have not been obliged to turn any worthy sufferer away without help, and there is still a little "oil in the cruse."

We have received donations as follows:

Articles of second hand clothing,	285
Bushels potatoes from school children,	15
From Huber boiler makers' ball,	$ 22 00
Membership fees,	26 00
From Thanksgiving day collection,	13 75
Proceeds of the "Fair"	283 02
Voluntary donations by citizens,	34 81
By subscription,	200 10
Proceeds of lecture for the Children's Home fund,	25 00

We have on record the names of thirty-eight families visited and helped this year, some of them more than once.

One hundred and ninety-seven articles of clothing have been given from "the box," fifteen bushels of potatoes distributed, and bills recorded paid $295.20.

This is not a record of great things, nothing perhaps that will attract the attention of the careless reader. It is only the "cup of water given in his name," yet perhaps not a week has passed but what some good has been done, some weary soul has slept the sweeter for the help received. Some prompting to live a better life has been given, and what institution can present a better claim to the right of living than this?

The officers elected for the coming year are:

President, Mrs. J. C. Johnston,
Secretary, Mrs. J. Fribley;
Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Eckhart,
Vice Presidents—

1st Ward,	Mrs. L. Denison, Mrs. W. Z. Davis, Mrs. T. H. B Beale;
2d Ward,	Mrs. Rev. Thomas, Mrs. Geo. Christian;
3d Ward,	Mrs. Peters, Mrs. E. Durfee,
4th Ward,	Mrs. E. G. Allen, Mrs. F. Richardson.

MRS. J. FRIBLEY, Sec.

TREASURER'S REPORT.
March 5, 1889.

Cash received from retiring Treasurer,	$ 82 61
Received from membership fees,	26 00
Donated by Huber boiler makers,	22 00
Church collections Thanksgiving,	13 75
Donations sent in by citizens,	34 81
By subscription,	200 10
Proceeds of Fair,	283 02
Total,	$662 29
Amount paid out,	265 20
Balance on hand,	$397 09
Proceeds of lecture for Children's Home fund,	$25 00

MRS. W. H. ECKHART, Treas.

SUDDENLY SUMMONED

M. P. Shields, an Aged and Respected Citizen, Dies Suddenly.

The announcement of the death of Mr M. P. Shields was sudden and unexpected. He died at 11 30 this forenoon.

Last week he contracted a severe cold, and on Sunday he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis. This morning, however, he was up and around the house as usual and walked down town but he was feeling rather poorly. His death resulted from paralysis of the heart. A few minutes before his death he felt the paralysis again coming on, and remarked "I am almost home." He was laid on the bed and in the course of a few minutes breathed his last. He was surrounded at the time by his wife and his daughters, Mrs. VanFleet and Miss Shields, and his son, Andrew, was lying in the next room very low. It was an unexpected summons but he was prepared, for he lived an exemplary christian life

His daughter Mrs B. F. Stahl, of St. Paul, and son, B. A. Shields, of Denison, O., have been summoned, and the time for the funeral will be arranged when it is known how soon they will arrive.

Mr. Shields was 78 years of age and a pioneer of Marion, having resided here for fully a half century. Until within the past twelve years he followed his business of blacksmithing, retiring then on account of failing eyesight. Since then he has lived a retired life, though taking a deep interest in the church and the affairs of his fellow men.

An East Street Accident.

What came near resulting in a serious, if not fatal, accident happened to James McWhorter Saturday afternoon. He was coming down East street between the railroads and near the Huber office with a Huber traction engine, and it appears that the reverse lever caught in such a manner that he lost control of the engine and could not move the lever to stop it. The engine crashed into a separator standing at the side of the street, and caught Mr. McWhorter between the engine and separator. Several of his fellow-workmen attracted by his loud cries for help, and realizing his perilous position, rushed to his assistance and after several desperate attempts they succeeded in stopping the engine and extricating him. He proved to be unhurt with the exception of a few bruises and scratches. It was truly a narrow escape and one which might have resulted far more serious had it not been for timely assistance.

A Luxury and Necessity.

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to resort to bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. and L. H. Flocken & Co., druggists.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Light snow, followed by fair, warmer weather; southwesterly winds.

Japanese and China Mattings,

Just Received.

Plain, Checked and Figured.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

Purchasers of Carpets

Will do well to look through our elegant line of Brussels, Velvets, Ingrains, 3-Ply Cotton Chains, etc.

☞Remember, we have the superior styles, the choice patterns, and can save you money.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

THE SAME OLD GAME,

But the Intended Victim, John T. Merchant, Was Not Caught.

It is practically the same old story. Confidence sharks try to rope in the venerable John T. Merchant, but he was too sharp to bite and the scheme failed. But the story, as Mr. Merchant tells it, is interesting, and we repeat it.

Last Saturday Mr Merchant drove to town from his home just beyond the corporation, and had scarcely alighted and hitched his horse until a stranger accosted him and addressed him on the subject of land and its value around here The stranger was a plausible fellow and easily enough learned Mr. Merchant's name and his financial worth. With a suitable parting remark the fellow left, and Mr. Merchant went along about his business.

About an hour later he was accosted near the Erie Express office by a fine appearing, well dressed man who hailed him with, "Why, how are you Mr. Merchant?" Mr. Merchant looked a little puzzled and the fellow said "you do not seem to recognize me," No, replied Mr. M. "I think not." "Oh, well, you know me," said the stranger, "I am a nephew of the Banker Fahey and have known you all my life." This seemed a little strange to Mr. M. but it was not impossible, and the matter was dropped as the bunkoist introduced the subject of purchasing a horse. "My wife is an invalid," said the alleged young Fahey, "and I want a gentle horse that she can drive." Mr. Merchant seemed to have about what he wanted, and pending the settlement of the horse deal, the strange Fahey remarked, "Oh, by the way, my wife has subscribed for a new history of Ohio, and I must go get it, want you accompany me?" Mr. Merchant unsuspectingly consented and joined the stranger in a walk to the home of Mrs. H. J. Emery on north East street. This he represented to be his home, though really the room had only been rented that morning under pretense of being an architect, who would here a few days. The house was entered and here a Mr. Agent was found. The false Fahey inquired for his history, but the "agent" said he had shipped the books back "because the binding was soiled." "But your prize is here," continued the agent, and he counted out $50 and handed to Fahey, requiring a receipt therefor, duly given. It should have been stated that Fahey was to give Mr. Merchant a book also, and Mr. M. was asked where it should be delivered. He said there or nowhere, and a receipt was prepared for him to sign, but as this juncture he began to fumble to the racket, and stepped out the door without waiting to see what prize he drew or signing a dangerous receipt.

Coming down town he advised Marshal Redd of his experience and urged him to proceed at once to make an arrest. That officer had to go to dinner, however, and before the dinner was leisurely eaten and the house visited the "birds" had flown.

TO THE WORKHOUSE

Judge Norris Sends Mr. and Mrs. Fritz and Mr. and Mrs. Lazalero to the Workhouse.

A curious crowd was at the court room at 5 o'clock Saturday night to hear Judge Norris sentence the parties found guilty of keeping houses of prostitution. The scene was rather an unusual one and not without interest.

The motion for a new trial was first argued and then overruled. Than the prisoners were sentenced. Mrs. Martha Fritz came first, and made no reply to the question "why sentence should not be pronounced," but gave herself up to weeping. To her the Judge gave a sentence of SIXTY days in the workhouse, a fine of $25 and cost of trial. Mrs. Lizzie Lazalere was given the same sentence, but she plead for release from the workhouse on account of her boy. The Judge rightly informed her that the boy would be cared for and that any place was better for him than a house of prostitution.

The Judge spoke at some length to Dan Fritz, and his remarks led many to believe he would escape with but a fine, but at the close of his admonition the sentence was pronounced to be $25 and costs and three months in the workhouse.

To use expressive slang the court "roasted" Jack Lazalero without mercy, and closed by fining him as the rest and sending him to the workhouse for six months, and the Judge said he wanted it understood that it was to be hard labor, while there.

Sam'l Malloy, who plead guilty to assault and battery on Dan Fritz, was fined $10 and costs and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. The prisoners were then all taken to jail to await the trip to Cleveland which will occur on Wednesday.

Of course the court ordered the houses kept by these parties abated.

—Earl Sargent has resigned his position with L. E. Rupp to accept a position as yard clerk on the C., H. V. and T. force.

TEACHERS EXAMINATION

The Questions Asked a Class of Thirty Applicants Saturday.

ARITHMETIC.

Define (a) Factor. (b) Least common multiple. (c) Greatest common divisor.

(a) Bank discount (b) True discount. Commercial discount

What per cent. of $72 is 40 per cent of $60?

What is the time when ⅔ of the time past noon equals ⅘ of the time to midnight?

What is the square root of the eighth power of two?

Reduce 19 ml. to lower denominations. Express in integers as far as possible.

What is the face of a draft which costs $594.75 at 4 per cent. per annum?

Find the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are 3 and 4?

What is the time when $400 amount to $544 at 8 per cent?

Make and solve a problem in compound porportion.

GRAMMAR.

Compare the following adjectives: Good, near, far, curious.

Decline the following nouns: Whale, fish, genus, cherub.

Correct the following: "Sing the first three and last two stanzas"

Write a sentence with the verb in the indicative mode, past perfect tense, 3rd per. sing. num. passive voice.

Define the indicative mode.

The committee believed HIM TO BE A FORGER! Expand the emphasized part into a clause. Parse HIM and FORGER. What is the object of believed?

The grass was devoured by the locusts. Change the voice of the verb without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Form a sentence from the following words: Pleasant, give, moon, a, the, light.

Write a sentence containg a clause, introduced by a conjunctive adverb of time.

Satin, WHOM NOW transcendent GLORY raised SPAKE.—Milton.

Analyze the sentence, and parse emphasized words. Parse Milton.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Describe the movements of the chest in breathing.

Name some habits which will prevent the growth of the body.

Describe a ball and socket joint

Name some uses of the skin.

What should be our habits of eating in order to facilitate digestion?

Why does the blood pass through the lungs?

What is the spinal cord?

What is the office of the saliva?

Give some reasons for exercising great care for the preservation of the teeth.

What is the use of influx action?

HISTORY.

What territory belonged to the United States, when it began its existence as a nation?

Give early history of Texas.

Give account of the death of President Harrison.

When and where was the first legislative assembly ever held in America?

Give brief history of Columbus.

GEOGRAPHY.

What is the square miles and population of Germany?

What is the largest city in the southern hemisphere?

In what case would the change of seasons have been greater than it is now?

What is the most important manufacture of Italy?

Bound Iowa, give capital, surface, principal cities and rivers.

A Practice Needing Attention.

There is a law to prevent persons from jumping off and on and "beating" railway trains inside the corporation. Why is it not enforced? There has certainly been accidents enough in this city, the result of boarding moving trains, to show the necessity of such a law and its enforcement.

There is a gang of young toughs who make a practice of beating each train as it passes from the up-town stations to the junction and back again. They may be seen any day and upon any train, a dirty looking set of young bums, ranging in years from eight to twenty, who care for nothing else, it appears, but a free ride, a drink of whisky or a filthy old pipe. They may not only be seen upon the trains but they are to be found hanging about the stations insulting ladies and making themselves a general nuisance. The proper authorities would do well to look after such characters and punish them in a way to rid the public of such a nuisance.

A Note Lost.

The undersigned lost a note for $83 50 given by J. C. Brady and Fanny C. Brady to D. B. Brady, dated March 2nd and payable in 60 days. The note was lost on the streets of Marion and the holder will pay a reward for its recovery, leaving at this office. All parties are warned against buying this note except from me.

B. D. BRADY.

JUST RECEIVED!

Ladies' French and Curso Kid

WALIKING SHOES

In Common Sense or Opera Toe,

Patent Leather Tip!

Opera Slippers!

—WITH—

FANCY BUCKLES

—AT—

TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S.

The Best Jackson, Massillon & Hocking LUMP AND NUT

Lehi, Scrnton and Lackawana

Chestnut, Stove & Egg Coal

—AT—

PRENDERCASTS',

AS -:- CHEAP -:- AS -:- THE -:- CHEAPEST.

MERCHANT TAILORING

WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,

—THE—

LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS

Are Now Showing Their

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

PRICES REASONABLE.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE.

MUSIC HALL

-ONE NIGHT ONLY,-

Tuesday, March 12th.

PAT MULDOON'S

IRISH COMEDY COMP'NY

—IN—

Muldoon's Neighbor!

Elegant Silver Band!

SUPERB ORCHESTRA!

PRICES, 25, 35 and 50 Cts.

☞Reserved Seats for sale at Tristram & Young's.

Riley & Wright's

HACK LINE!

The undersigned have purchased the Ed Miller Hack Line, restocked the same and are better prepared to serve the public than ever. Calls made for all trains for both passengers and baggage

Funeral Attendance

A Specialty. Leave orders at hotels, or at office at barn. Telephone 15.

RILEY & WRIGHT.

MASSILLON COAL

—THE—

BEST in the MARKET

—AT—

Prendergasts'.

GET YOUR MEALS

—AT—

CULL'S DINING HALL

Refitted and Better than ever.

REGULAR MEALS

(THE BEST IN THE CITY)

—FOR—

25 CTS.

Special Dishes Served to Order.

Oysters at All Times.

LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.

TICKETS (20 MEALS), $3 50.

My old patrons and all new ones are invited to call.

JOHN CULL,

2d Door East of Court House.

H. J. SCHOLL

MANUFACTURER

—AND—

Wholesale Dealer

—IN—

Choice Cigars

Everybody smokes his make of cigars.

H. M. AULT,

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